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THE MARKET FOR FARM PRODUCTS IN THE SYDNEY AREA OF NOVA SCOTIA

[vol. 1]
[by]

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Marketing Service
Economics Division

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INTRODUCTION

Early in 1938 a request was received from the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, supported by the Warden of Cape Breton County to undertake a market survey of Cape Breton County. Cape Breton County is one of four counties which make up Cape Breton Island. In 1931 according to the Census, Cape Breton County had 18 per cent of the population of the Province of Nova Scotia. It contained 30 per cent of the urban, but only 8 per cent of the rural population. Any regional study of Cape Breton County would naturally emphasize the consuming capacity of the urban people and not be limited to acquiring knowledge concerning the production and sale of locally grown produce.

The study reported herein consists of a detailed investigation of the quantity, quality, and methods of marketing and distributing various kinds of farm produce in the Sydney market area located in Cape Breton County. The survey embraces the City of Sydney and a number of mining towns.

In 1931 Cape Breton County contained 5.4 per cent of the total number of farms of the Province of Nova Scotia and 21.9 per cent of the vacant and abandoned farms in the Province. In Cape Breton Island as a whole there have also been a substantial number of farms deserted and are now vacant. In 1931 the Island had 20.4 per cent of the farms of the Province but had 52.7 per cent of the total number of vacant and abandoned farms. One important factor contributing to the abandonment of farms in both the Island and the County is without doubt the growth of urban industry within the latter during the twentieth century.

Every year large quantities of farm commodities of all kinds are imported into the Sydney market area from other parts of Nova Scotia, from Prince Edward Island and from other provinces of Canada. A substantial volume of such commodities are also brought annually from the United States and other countries.

The information which was available as to the quantity, quality, method of grading and selling of farm products produced in Cape Breton County and sold in Sydney and nearby towns was not adequate and while it was known that a large volume of farm products was brought annually into the area from outside the County, little information was available as to the actual quantity of each commodity and its origin. In carrying out the plan of the study the aim was to obtain as complete a set of facts as possible on the marketing of all types of farm produce from all sources of supply in the Sydney market area and also to learn from wholesalers and retailers the kinds and grades of such produce most in demand by consumers.

It was felt that the importance of the Sydney market area as a centre of consumption of agricultural produce was not fully appreciated particularly by local producers in Cape Breton County.

It was believed that the study should be of value to local producers and distributors in the area and to producers, distributors and transportation agencies in other parts of Canada. If, as a result of the study, greater efficiency in marketing can be accomplished the consumers in the area should also benefit from the investigation.

This is the third study of a regional nature which has been conducted in Nova Scotia. In 1932 a study was made of the marketing and distribution of milk in the Sydney-Glace Bay area, and in 1935 a study was made of agricultural conditions in Antigonish County.

No attempt was made in the study reported herein to determine the suitability of the present farm areas or of the other cleared and non-cleared land in Cape Breton County for the production of agricultural products required by consumers in Sydney and in other centres of population in the area. As it was believed that such information was essential to the development of a long-time program of production in the County another study was begun in 1939 to obtain the necessary information.

SCOPE AND METHOD

To obtain the general body of information on commodity receipts, the field work consisted of detailed abstracts from the 1937 traffic records of all railway, steamship, and other transport companies bringing agricultural products to the area. Every shipment, whether l.c.l. or carlot, small lading or entire cargo, was noted as to commodity, weight and count, shipping point, consignee, and month of arrival. Canada Customs records were also used in ascertaining the water traffic. Because trucked traffic was not centralized as to records, long-distance shipments were recorded on the basis of wholesalers' and retailers' statements of their particular receipts. Members of the same groups furnished price information applicable to all commodities.

The local County marketing was the object of a special survey based on questionnaires from a sample group of farmers (about 20 per cent). In these records also, commodities, quantities, month of sale, and type of customer were distinguished, and prices realized were also noted. The farm survey applied to 1937 sales to correspond with the information for goods shipped in by rail and boat, and to 1938 sales (January to October) as being more recent and better remembered.

Price, quality, and market demand information was obtained from all wholesalers of all products studied, and from a large sample of retailers.

Milk distribution was the subject of a special survey in which records were obtained from every distributor, whether pasteurizing plant or producer-seller of raw milk, in the several towns of the area.

The number of interviews and records obtained during July to November 1938 which constituted the field work of this study were as follows:-

Cape Breton farmers	160
Milk distributors	97
Fruit and vegetable wholesalers and jobbers	11
Hay and grain wholesalers and jobbers	14
Packers and produce wholesalers and jobbers	10
Wholesale grocers	8
Retailers	115
Transport carriers' and customs offices	19
Total	434

The survey was jointly conducted by the Economics Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture. In addition to the authors, J.E. O'Meara and A.H. Turner of the Economics Division participated in the field and office work. Under the direction of Dr. W.V. Longley, Director of Extension in the Nova Scotia Department, A.J. Ross and L.G. Horton participated as provincial representatives. Grateful acknowledgement is made of the considerable aid in the field work given by H.F. MacIntyre, Cape Breton County Agricultural Representative for the Provincial Department, and Harry Barteaux, Dominion Fruit and Vegetable Inspector, both of Sydney.

THE NATURE OF THE SYDNEY AREA

Sydney is the largest and most central of a cluster of several towns in and near the extensive coal fields of the eastern part of Cape Breton Island (figure 1). The Island is separated by the Strait of Canso, less than a mile wide, from the Nova Scotia mainland. It forms the eastern portion of that Province, being about one-fifth of the total land area. The concentration of urban population in the Sydney area is the greatest in the Maritime Provinces, being approached very closely in size by the Halifax area but not at all by any other town or group of towns.

Table 1.- Population of the Urban Centres in the Sydney Market Area, 1931

Sydney............	23,089
Glace Bay.........	20,706
Sydney Mines......	7,769
New Waterford.....	7,745
North Sydney......	6,139
Dominion..........	2,846
Reserve Mines.....	2,459
	70,755[1]

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[1] Considerable increases in some of these populations since 1930 and the totals of such unincorporated centres as Florence, Bras d'Or, and Port Morien lead to the estimate of 90,000 as the 1937 total for the area.

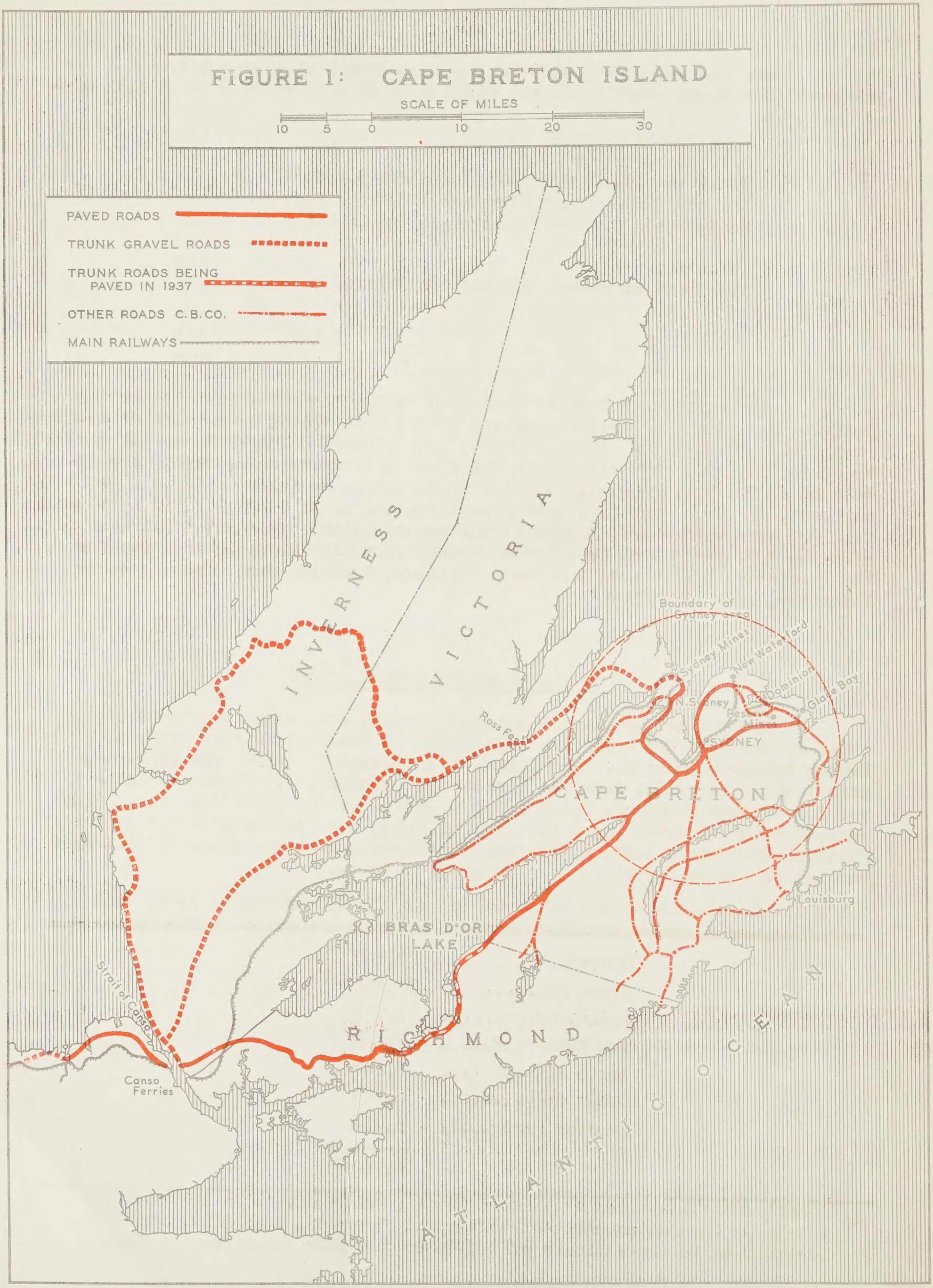


FIGURE 1: CAPE BRETON ISLAND

SCALE OF MILES
10
5
0
10
20
30
PAVED ROADS
TRUNK GRAVEL ROADS
TRUNK ROADS BEING PAVED IN 1937
OTHER ROADS C.B.CO.
MAIN RAILWAYS
INVERNESS
VICTORIA
CAPE BRETON
RICHMOND
BRAS D'OR LAKE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Boundary of Sydney area
Sydney Mines
New Waterford
Dominion
Glace Bay
N. Sydney
Reserve Mines
SYDNEY
Louisburg
Ross Ferry
Strait of Canso
Canso Ferries

Of the towns named in table 1, Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, New Waterford, Dominion, Reserve Mines, Florence, and Bras d'Or may be termed primarily mining; Sydney has steel manufacture, commercial and shipping interests, but no mining; North Sydney depends largely on shipping and fishing; and Port Morien is residential for miners, though in 1937 active mines were several miles distant. Cape Breton County, about one-quarter of the area of the Island, embraces all these towns within its borders. It includes as well a considerable rural area containing the farms which constitute virtually all of the immediate local supply area.[1]

The leading industries of the Sydney area are coal mining and iron and steel manufacture, and the size of the operations involved makes it easily the outstanding industrial area of the Maritime Provinces. The average number of employees in the coal mines in 1937 was 9,439[2], and, since full time employment was not general, it may be assumed that a somewhat larger number of individuals was employed in the industry. The total payroll in 1937 was $11,936,000.[2] In the same year coal raised amounted to 5,491,000 tons[3] valued at more than $3 a ton. The steel industry employed about 3,500 men with an annual payroll of about $5,000,000, and gross value of production of about $20,000,000.[4]

Other industries of the area, each much less important than steel and coal but perhaps comparable with agriculture, are fishing, lumbering and other forest operations, transportation and shipping, and some miscellaneous mining and quarrying enterprises.

The trade resulting from the coal and steel industries is facilitated by adjacent water transport facilities for the largest ocean-going freight vessels, as well as by adequate rail connections to the Canadian and North American network of lines. The same transport media which carry Cape Breton products to market bring raw materials and the many kinds of consumers' goods to the Sydney area. In addition there is a serviceable highway and market road system to and within the area[5]. However, in 1937 the improvement program bringing the through highway from the mainland up to uniform hard-surface condition was still under way.

With the productive efforts of the Sydney area so directed to coal and steel production, it is not surprising that various natural and manufactured products should be drawn from various areas throughout Canada and the world wherein conditions favour such production. Thus the farming enterprise of Cape Breton County, in competing with outstanding farming areas everywhere, is concentrated in those perishable products for which the best prices can be

---

1/ The County coincides closely both with the milk shed and with the area from which farmers personally market their produce at fairly frequent intervals.

2/ Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Coal statistics for Canada 1937, page 52, table 65.

3/ Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Coal statistics for Canada 1937, page 46, table 55. The value is not given for the Cape Breton field alone, and it has been estimated from the provincial totals.

4/ Figures estimated from evidence in tables 4 and 14 in Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Geographical distribution of manufacturing industries in Canada, 1936".

5/ See figures 1 and 61.

obtained for delivery in fresh condition. How this has resulted in specialization in whole milk, potato and vegetable production will be apparent from the report. All other commodities produced locally were but small contributions to the total requirements of the area however important their sale may have been to the farmers who supplied them.

In a somewhat different way the dominant industries of the area affected the farming industry by causing many of those engaged in the latter to divide their time between their farms and some other type of work connected with the production or shipping of coal or steel, or supplying forest products to these industries, or participating in commercial activities connected with the great two-way trade of the area. Thus the number of full-time farmers in the County was much less than the 765 mentioned in the text as marketing agricultural products in the local market, just as the number of farms[1] was nearly three times as great.

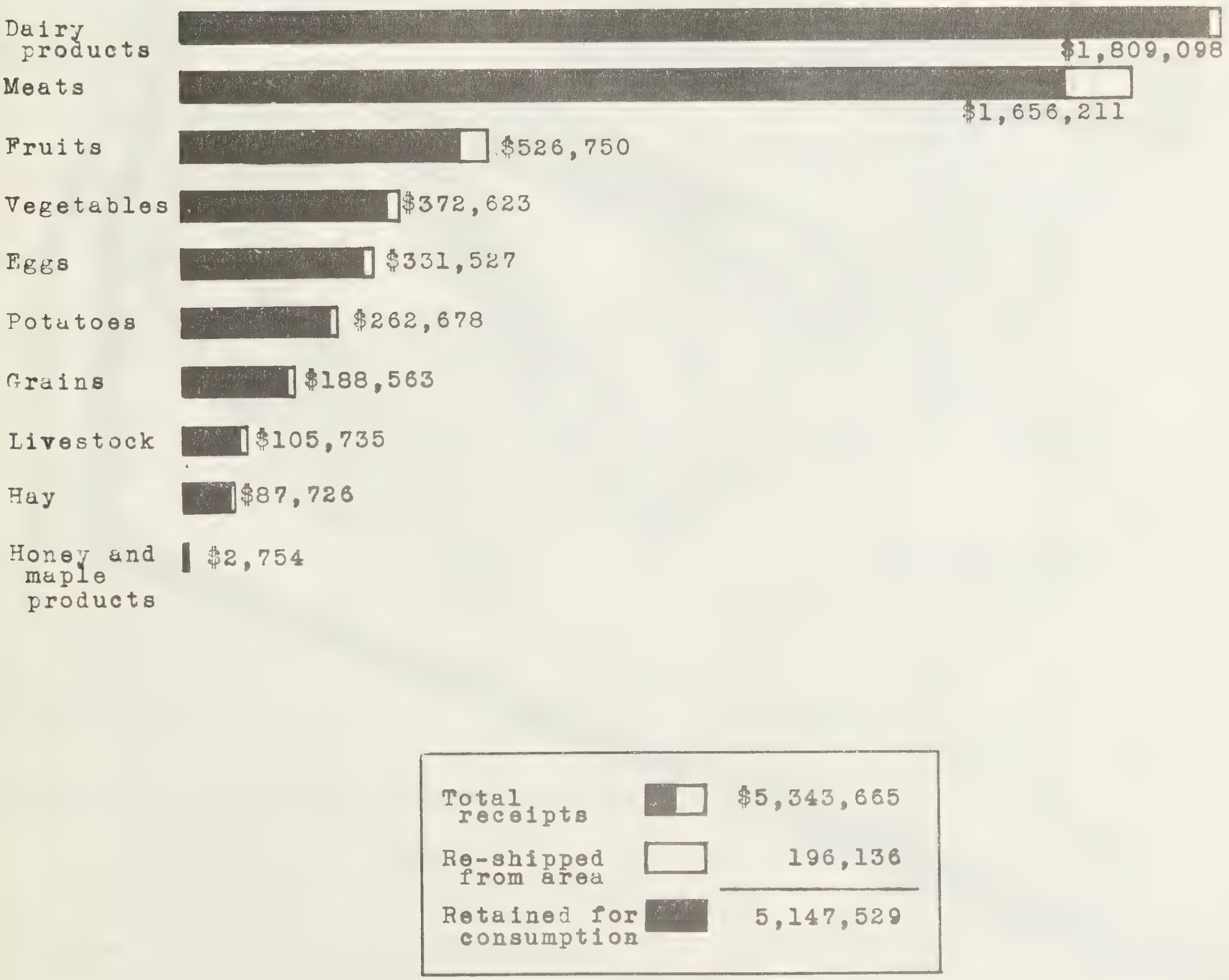
EXTENT OF THE SYDNEY MARKET

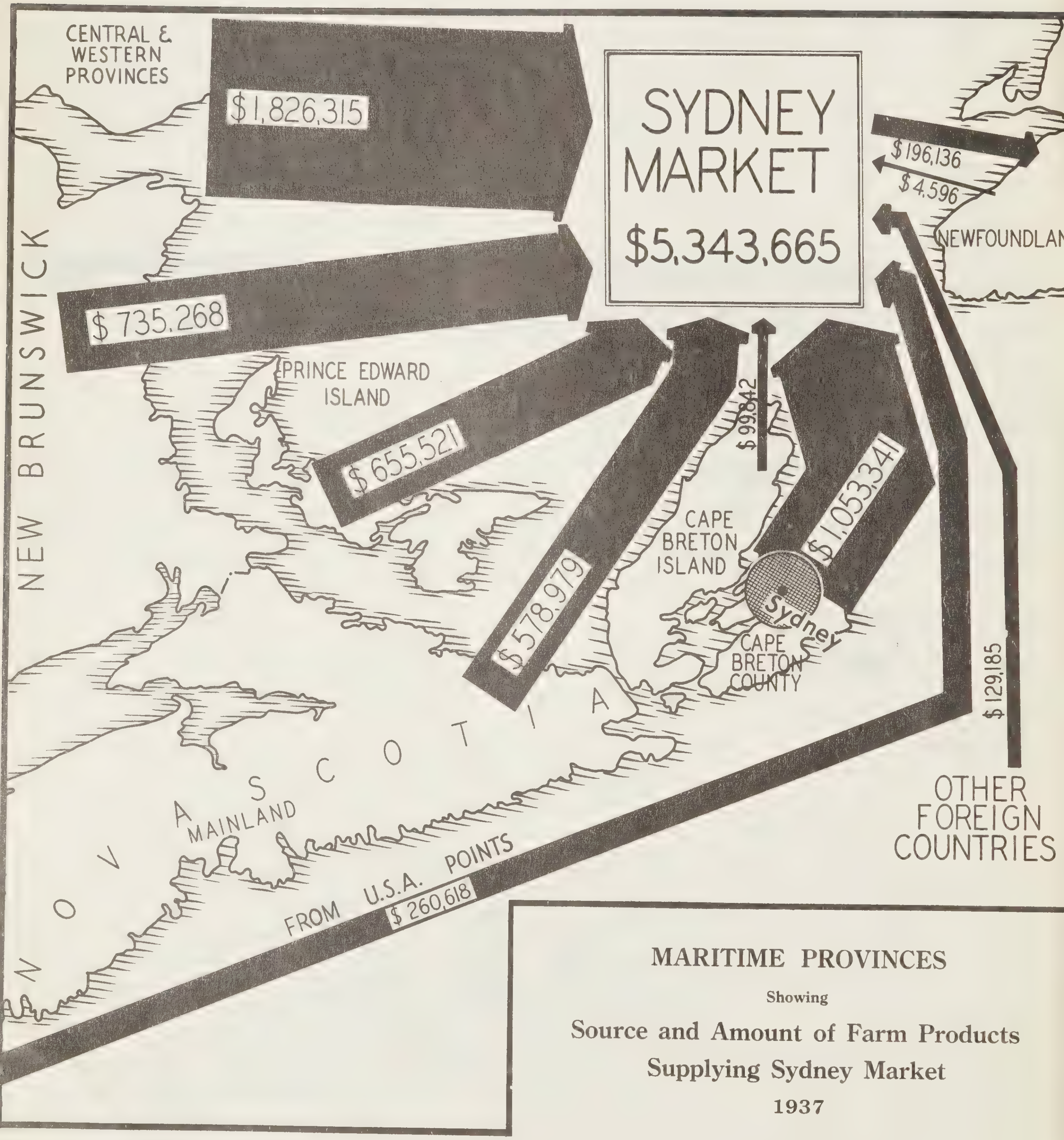
The value[2] of farm products supplied to the Sydney market in 1937 was $5 1/3 million. Included amongst the commodities in the total were a few processed agricultural products such as concentrated milk, smoked and pickled meats (but not canned meats), and creamery butter. In figure 2 the values are shown combined into ten groups of similar commodities. Because Sydney area dealers handle to some extent produce re-sold to customers in Newfoundland and elsewhere outside the area, such re-shipments are shown for each group, the difference being the actual Sydney area consumption.

1/ According to Census definition a farm consists of one acre or more of land on which $50 worth of produce was obtained in the year previous to the enumeration or on which a crop of some kind was growing in the year of enumeration.

2/ The values used throughout this study are calculated from the laid-down cost at Sydney, i.e., the amount paid for the goods by the person or firm to whom the goods were consigned, the freight or other carrying charges being included in this figure. Accordingly, the average prices cannot be called exclusively wholesale or retail, but are composites based on the actual nature of the transactions bringing the shipments into the area. However, the complications are not so serious as might be presumed especially for non-local goods. By a consideration of the section "Market Channels of Shipped-In Produce", page 103, it will be seen that wholesalers imported the bulk of nearly all classes of goods, and that therefore the wholesaler's buying price is that which the averages most nearly represent. The nature of the averages determinable from the measure and value of locally grown produce is less definite, as will be apparent from table 31, in which retailers, consumers, and wholesalers are all shown to be important buyers. However, a certain uniformity derives from the fact that all prices are producers' selling prices for delivery to whatever class of customer at Sydney or another town.

Figure 2.- Receipts of Farm Products in the Sydney Area, Showing Commodity Group Totals, Re-shipments, and Net Retained for Consumption, 1937




CENTRAL & WESTERN PROVINCES
$1,826,315
SYDNEY MARKET
$5,343,665
$196,136
$4,596
NEWFOUNDLAN
NEW BRUNSWICK
$735,268
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
$655,521
$99,842
$1,053,341
CAPE BRETON ISLAND
Sydney
CAPE BRETON COUNTY
$578,979
$129,185
OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES
NOVA SCOTIA
MAINLAND
FROM U.S.A. POINTS
$260,618

MARITIME PROVINCES

Showing

Source and Amount of Farm Products Supplying Sydney Market

1937

The total value of these deductions was $196,136, leaving net receipts of well over $5,000,000, being some $57.20 per capita.[1] Some of the shipments were not for human consumption, however; examples are the hay, most of the grain, and some of the livestock.

According to the arbitrary grouping used here, the products of greatest value were of the dairy category, which on the net Sydney area consumption basis made up 34.8 per cent of all receipts. The meat group was next in size, its value being 29.9 per cent of the total. The remaining one-third of the total was mostly made up of products in the vegetables, potatoes, and fruits groups, 21.6 per cent, and eggs, 6.3 per cent. Smaller proportions were accounted for by receipts of grains, livestock, hay, honey and maple products.

Most of the shipments of farm products from Sydney area ports were on through billing from distant shipping points. Goods which passed through North Sydney merely because that town is on the regular route to Newfoundland were not included as receipts in the Sydney area, and are disregarded in this study. Of the re-shipments of $196,136 here recorded, a very small proportion was the produce of Cape Breton County. Most of the amount was goods which had been included in carload and other arrivals received by wholesalers of the area. Some of these dealers have customers in Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon. From the standpoint of this study of the Sydney area proper it was necessary to deduct such re-shipments from total receipts. Since the actual origin of the re-shipments could not be learned, it has been necessary to adjust only the total figures for each commodity (table 44, appendix). The amounts recorded from each area of origin are necessarily gross. Values of exports have been calculated on the same basis as for receipts in order not to distort the average delivered prices which may be derived from the amounts of net consumption in the Sydney area.

Of the whole movement of farm produce into the Sydney market area, only 19.7 per cent by value of receipts was produced in Cape Breton County (table 2). By groups, the local producing area predominated as a source of supply only for vegetables and was not responsible for any honey, maple products, hay or grain going commercially to the market. Local fruits and meats constituted each less than 5 per cent of their groups, and local livestock only a slightly higher proportion. Between 20 and 40 per cent of the potatoes, dairy products, and eggs were supplied locally. As might be expected, local production of some commodity groups formed a larger percentage of the total quantity than would appear from percentages based on value. This was true of vegetables, where imports consisted of the less bulky kinds and those arriving at off-seasons, and for dairy products, where the chief local contribution was whole milk. In several other groups such as potatoes, meat and eggs the high proportion of local sales at retail had the opposite effect, and the tonnage of the local proportion was a smaller percentage of the total tonnage than was the value of local production compared with the total value. The same is true of the fruit group as local production was made up largely of relatively expensive strawberries.

Table 2.- Value of Receipts of Farm Products in the Sydney Market Area by Commodity Groups from Different Sources of Supply, 1937

Area of origin	Vegetables	Potatoes	Fruit	Meats	Eggs	Dairy products	Honey & maple products	Hay	Grains	Livestock	All products	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	$
Cape Breton	61.5	36.7	4.5	4.6	22.3	30.4				7.4	19.7	1,053,341
Victoria	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9		0.7	0.1	7.6	0.7	35,293
Inverness	s	s	s	0.9	0.9	0.9		1.2	0.1	23.8	1.2	61,856
Richmond	s	s	0.2	s	0.1	s				0.8	0.1	2,693
Guysboro	s	s	0.4	s	0.1	s					0.1	3,654
Antigonish	s	0.2	s	0.4	11.0	1.2		0.5		0.1	1.4	75,646
Pictou	0.5	s	1.6	0.2	3.2	5.0	0.2	0.8		2.9	2.2	118,248
Colchester	1.2	s	0.1	0.1	1.2	8.9	0.1	0.4	5.0	9.8	3.5	180,279
Hants	2.4	s	5.5							0.4	0.7	33,157
Kings	2.0	0.7	14.7	s	0.2	s				0.4	1.6	87,906
Annapolis	0.2		2.5				6.8			0.1	0.3	13,931
Digby				s							s	14
Yarmouth	s										s	104
Lunenburg	0.2		0.2								s	1,866
Halifax	0.1	s		0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5		2.5	0.4	0.3	17,952
Cumberland	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	s	0.1	11.7	28.5		0.9	0.6	31,862
All Nova Scotia	68.3	38.2	30.1	6.9	39.9	47.7	19.3	32.1	7.7	63.6	32.4	1,732,162
Prince Edward Island	1.2	54.6	0.6	4.5	40.0	13.1		2.9	17.4	24.4	12.3	655,521
New Brunswick	s	5.6	0.4	15.5	1.2	18.4	4.4	62.7	35.7	1.8	13.7	735,268
Quebec	2.7	0.8		14.2	3.2	5.8	35.0	2.3	18.6	0.6	7.5	401,599
Ontario	11.6	0.5	3.7	30.3	10.7	10.1	41.3		20.1	4.4	15.5	828,462
Manitoba				27.8	3.5	2.7					9.8	521,454
Saskatchewan				0.5		2.2			0.4		0.9	48,688
Alberta				0.3	1.5					5.1	0.3	14,854
British Columbia	1.4		1.1								0.2	11,258
Newfoundland	s		0.9	s							0.1	4,596
United States	10.5	0.3	41.8	s		s			0.1	0.1	4.9	260,618
Other countries	4.3	s	21.4								2.4	129,185
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Values $	372,623	262,678	526,750	1,656,211	331,527	1,809,098	2,754	87,726	188,563	105,735		5,343,665

s - Some receipts but less than 0.05 per cent of group total

The portion of Sydney area receipts of farm produce not produced in Cape Breton County came from various parts of Canada and of the world (table 2 and appendix 42). Of vegetables, Nova Scotia mainland, Quebec, Ontario and the United States supplied by value the bulk of the outside shipments. Prince Edward Island was the main outside source of potatoes, with New Brunswick considerably less important. Fruit was sent from Nova Scotia mainland, from Ontario, from the United States, and from various other countries. The largest proportion of the outside supply of fruit came from the United States and other countries. Ontario and Western Canada by a wide margin were the outstanding sources of meat supply. Prince Edward Island, Antigonish, and Pictou Counties were the most important outside sources of egg supply. Dairy products came from the Pictou-Colchester area, and also from each of the provinces west to Saskatchewan, the more distant shipments being butter only. Honey and maple products came from Ontario and Quebec respectively, with two mainland Counties of Nova Scotia sharing to a minor degree in the small total trade. Shipped-in hay was mostly from New Brunswick and Cumberland Counties in the vicinity of their common boundary Grains were from Western Canada[1]. However, peas and beans were Ontario specialties, and corn came from the southern hemisphere. Livestock came largely from Prince Edward Island and from Inverness, Victoria, Antigonish and Colchester Counties.

Elaboration of these supply data is given in the following sections dealing with the various commodities individually.

VEGETABLES

The supply of vegetables other than potatoes on the Sydney area market in 1937 was 152,196 hundredweight valued at $372,623 delivered at Sydney (table 3, figure 4). Cape Breton County production was 71.4 per cent by weight and 61.4 per cent by value of the total, or 108,603 hundredweight worth $228,665. Shipments from Ontario were greatest of those received from outside Cape Breton County, being 15,015 hundredweight, most of which consisted of onions, tomatoes, and cabbage (tables 45 and 46,appendix). From Ontario were received also 13 other kinds of vegetables. The maximum number of commodities from a single area came from the United States, 30 kinds of vegetables aggregating 6,836 hundredweight valued at $39,202. From Quebec Province 20 kinds of vegetables were received. From Kings County, Nova Scotia, arrived 11 kinds of vegetables, and nine kinds came each from Hants, Pictou and Colchester Counties. Other areas were either smaller contributors to Sydney's vegetable needs or were more specialized in their offerings.

Cape Breton County was much more nearly able to supply the needs of the Sydney area for vegetables than for any other group of commodities. Of 22 different vegetables individually enumerated in table 3, 18 were supplied to the extent of 50 per cent or more in terms of either weight or value by Cape Breton County. The only four vegetables which were supplied to some extent locally but not to the extent of half the market were celery, lettuce, spinach and ripe tomatoes.

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[1] This fact is not properly borne out in the tabulations because the shipping records did not necessarily show actual growing areas, but only the eastern point from which the shipment commenced its final journey to Sydney. The meat figures are similarly affected.

Table 5. - Weights and Values of Vegetables Received on the Sydney Market, 1937, with Proportions of Local Production

Commodity	Weight		Value	
	Total receipts	Proportion produced in Cape Breton County	Total receipts	Proportion produced in Cape Breton County
	lbs.	%	$	%
Carrots	1,833,251	80.1	62,088	73.6
Turnips	5,672,497	88.2	58,445	85.2
Cabbage	2,643,035	72.1	55,860	65.3
Ripe tomatoes	777,129	11.6	41,780	18.1
Onions	1,188,609	nil	32,035	nil
Beets	670,505	91.9	23,962	94.4
Cucumbers	454,584	87.9	18,778	65.2
Sweet corn	263,745	76.1	11,532	82.0
Lettuce	196,391	39.7	11,105	47.8
Rhubarb	304,220	85.8	10,111	78.4
Cauliflower	94,553	88.7	7,317	89.2
Green beans	108,932	70.9	6,795	63.0
Parsnips	209,990	78.6	6,507	86.5
Green tomatoes	317,446	100.0	5,527	100.0
Celery	71,917	7.7	5,095	15.2
Squash & pumpkin	157,829	95.6	4,296	93.1
Melons	64,575	nil	2,341	nil
Spinach	32,699	9.4	1,059	12.4
Peas	28,970	84.0	1,535	75.6
Peppers	21,963	nil	1,326	nil
Sweet potatoes	37,820	nil	1,271	nil
Radishes	8,265	95.0	509	94.3
13 lesser vegetables & unknown	60,650	1.3	2,249	.6
Total	15,219,580	71.4	372,623	61.4

These vegetables are in demand throughout the year and as local storage was not possible, the regional markets of Montreal, Halifax and Boston contributed especially heavily to the supply. The same sources were important in supplying the ten vegetables not grown commercially in the Sydney area.

The chief vegetables used by Cape Breton consumers on the basis of both weight and value were turnips, cabbage, carrots, onions, and tomatoes. The consumption of each of these was more than 10,000 hundredweight, and together they made up over 80 per cent of the total weight of vegetable consumption, and nearly 70 per cent of the total value.

The discussion of the individual vegetables is arranged in descending order of value of Sydney area receipts from all sources. (Tables 47-75, appendix).

Carrots. - Carrots were the third ranking vegetable on the Sydney market in 1937 in physical volume, but at an average price half as great again as that for cabbage, they ranked first in total landed cost. Thus 18,333 hundredweight came to the market (figure 5) and their cost was $62,088. Local Cape Breton County production of 14,688 hundredweight was 80.1 per cent of the supply (78.6 per cent by value). The chief outside source was the Nova Scotia mainland, four counties of which sent main crop shipments, competing in the fall and winter with local supply. The latter was light from March to July, during which period the main sources were Bermuda and the United States, and later in the summer, Quebec and Ontario. A minor supply area was Prince Edward Island, from which Province carrots arrived as small portions of cargoes of potatoes in spring and fall. The month of heaviest total receipts of carrots was September, and receipts remained reasonably heavy from August till the end of the year and also in January and February (table 52, appendix).

The higher prices during months when carrots had to be imported are quite marked with each monthly average price from April to September being considerably above the yearly average of $3.39 per hundredweight. The highest prices were in May and June, averaging $5.00 and $5.14 respectively, and included very few locally grown carrots. The Cape Breton County yearly average of $3.32 was above that for other Nova Scotia shipments because of the many sales of locally grown carrots to consumers and retailers.

Turnips. - In all but three months, May, June, and July, Cape Breton County production was overwhelmingly predominant in supplying turnips to the Sydney market (figure 6). Heaviest local deliveries were made in October when 9,347 hundredweight arrived, being 18.7 per cent of the year's sales. Volume in September, November, and December was only somewhat less, averaging 14 per cent. For the first four months of the year volume was almost even at close to 4,000 hundredweight per month, or about the average. The seasonal volume of all shipments, of course, followed the same trend though it was less accentuated (table 74, appendix).

Of the non-local marketings, Prince Edward Island supplied over half (56.2%), 3,755 hundredweight. These shipments were heaviest during

Figure 4.- Receipts of Vegetables in Sydney Area, 1937

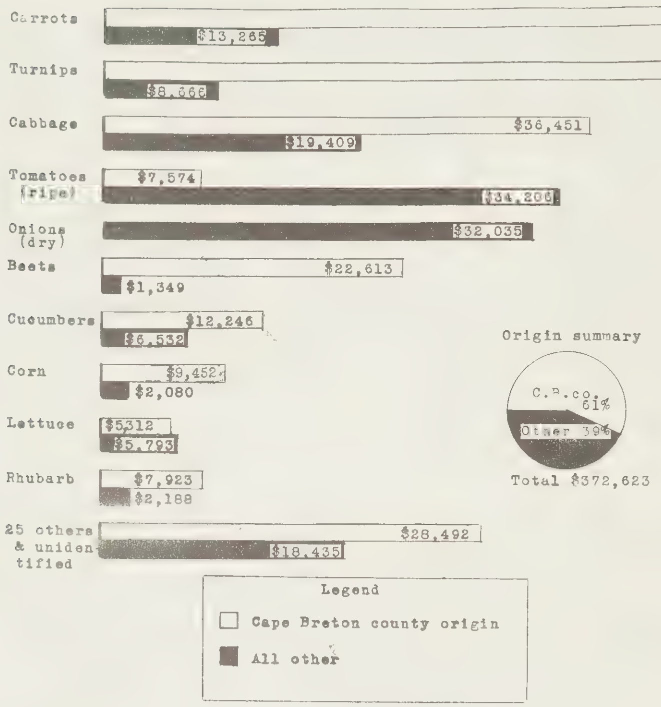


Figure 5.- Receipts of Carrots in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

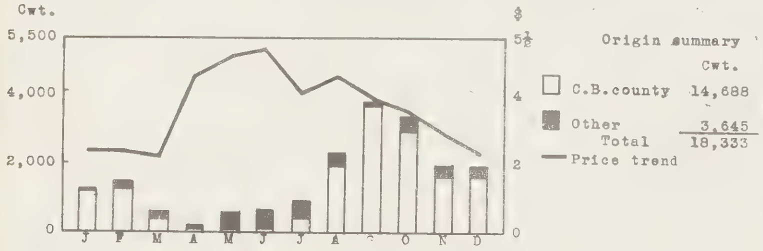


Figure 6.- Receipts of Turnips in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

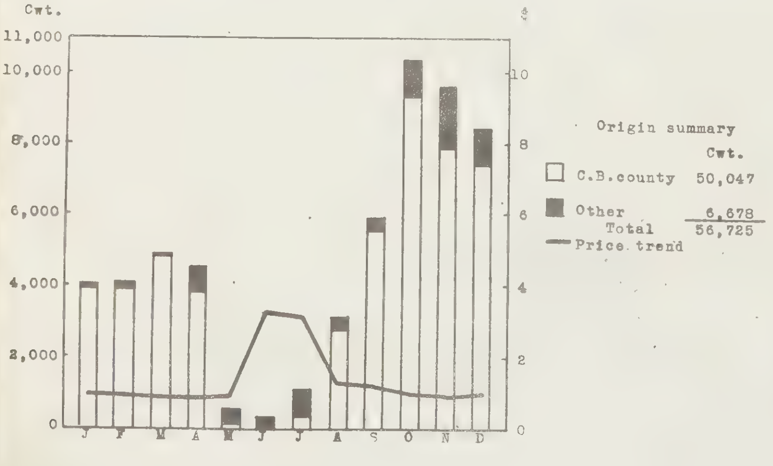


Figure 7.- Receipts of Cabbage in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

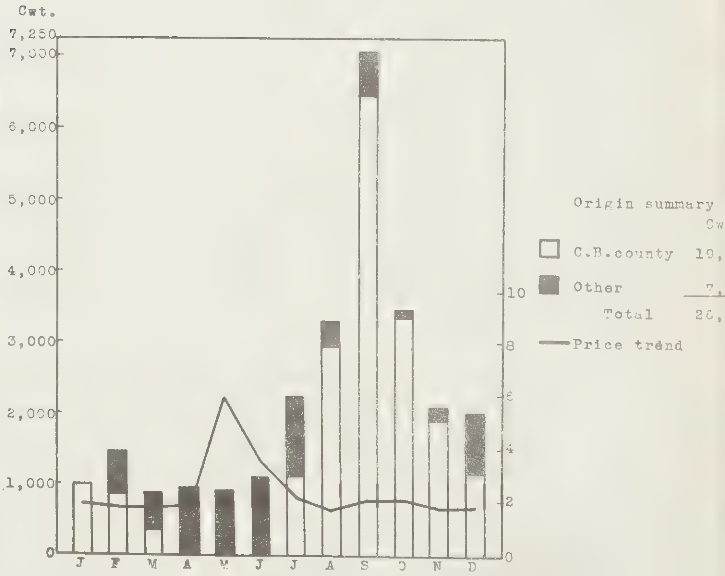
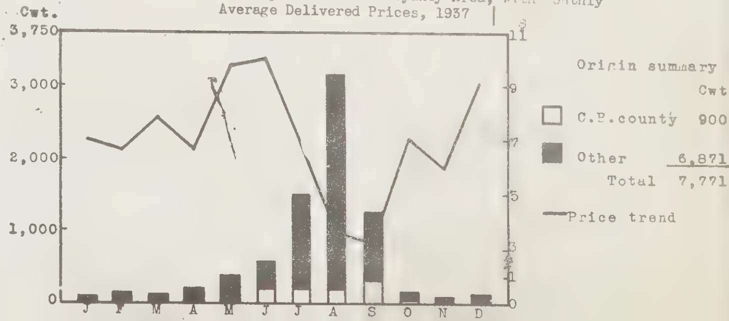


Figure 8.- Receipts of Ripe Tomatoes in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937



the last five months of the year when 87.5 per cent by weight arrived. These and the spring shipments moved mostly by water. Colchester County, Nova Scotia, supplied 1,149 hundredweight in the late fall and winter. Only the United States, besides, had appreciable shipments. All shipments from there, totalling 900 hundredweight, arrived in June and July as early crop at high prices.

The price of Cape Breton grown turnips naturally predominated in the average for all receipts in at least nine months of the year. The average for all receipts was $1.03 per hundredweight and 99 cents for Cape Breton County turnips. The monthly averages were less than $1.00 in all months except June, July, August and September. In these four months and until the end of the year the average price of local turnips remained over $1.00 per hundredweight. The average for the last three months for all receipts was lowered to just under $1.00 by the Prince Edward Island shipments, which would not move direct to retailers and consumers as did considerable proportions of the local turnips. The inverse relation between volume of supply and price is fairly well borne out in turnip shipments to the Sydney market in 1937. The lack of correlation in detail is probably explained by the fact that actual sales to retailers and consumers were not distributed in the same proportion seasonally as the physical arrivals of shipments, which alone are shown in the tables.

Cabbage.- The second ranking vegetable in physical volume on the Sydney market in 1937 was cabbage, which at 26,430 hundredweight was about half as much bulk as turnips (figure 7). The predominance of local supply was less than for turnips but still as much as 72 per cent. April, May and June receipts included no local supply, and local receipts in March were low. From early crop sales of 1,099 hundredweight in July the monthly receipts of local cabbage increased sharply to the year's high of 6,427 hundredweight in September. In the final three months of the year declines were recorded to a December figure of 1,150 hundredweight, and January, February and March shipments of 1936 crop appear to continue the declining trend (table 51, appendix).

Receipts of 7,380 hundredweight from outside the County were somewhat equitably drawn from several areas. From Quebec came 1,740 hundredweight. Ontario early crop arrived in June and July, and United States new cabbage as early as March and until June. Kings and Pictou Counties and other Nova Scotia mainland areas shipped cars during the winter when Cape Breton storage was low or exhausted. From elsewhere cabbage arrivals were small.

The average cost of all cabbage was $2.11 per hundredweight, a little higher than the $1.91 obtained for the Cape Breton County product. The year's average for all cabbage was exceeded only in May, June and July, in the first two of which there were no local sales. However, the imported shipments cost nearly $6.00 per hundredweight and thus influenced the year's average price considerably. The trend throughout the year was similar to that for other vegetables capable of being stored, that is, early new crop moved at a high average price, and as greater supplies came to market after July the price eased to $1.75 per hundredweight for December. After the new year the price for January (1936 production) was $1.92, after which it fell in February and March as remainders were being sold.

Ripe tomatoes. - Ripe tomatoes ranked fifth after onions in weight but fourth in value amongst the vegetables received at Sydney in 1937 (figure 8 and table 73, appendix). Two types of tomatoes are included in the total: ripe field, arriving most heavily from Ontario and also from the United States and West Indies, and hothouse from Nova Scotia mainland, local County and elsewhere. Figures for Cape Breton tomatoes are net and most of the rest are shipping weights; this has the effect of lessening the price variation between local and imported supply. Furthermore, tomatoes are amongst the more important of the vegetables in the table of unidentified vegetables (75, appendix).

Of total receipts of 7,771 hundredweight of ripe tomatoes (hothouse and field) 4,324 hundredweight or 55.6 per cent were field tomatoes from Ontario arriving in July, August, and September. With the exception of a steady flow of hothouse and field crop from the Annapolis Valley totalling 357 hundredweight, a comparable amount from Quebec, and 900 hundredweight of local ripe, nearly all other receipts were imported from growing areas outside Canada.

In the first four months of the year imports through Halifax chiefly supplied the Sydney market, and the average price was about $7.00 per hundredweight. In the next two months, with Nova Scotia hothouse and United States shipments more predominant, the price appeared to rise to nearly $10.00 per hundredweight before it subsided as the local and Ontario field crops began to arrive. It is possible that the difference in price between imports passing Halifax and the United States shipments was not as great as appears, as the more substantial container used for the water imports would exaggerate the tomato weight and so apparently reduce the price per pound below that indicated for supplies arriving in less bulky packages. The values shown are all correct, as prices for this commodity were applied on the package count, and the same practice was used throughout the study where such was the logical procedure for accuracy.

Toward the end of the Ontario season the price had declined to about $2.65 per hundredweight, but the local rate for ripe was $4.95 (September).

Onions. - Quite unlike the other leading vegetables on the Sydney market, onions are a crop which is not found at all on local farms and gardens. The chief supply area is distinctly Ontario, from which Province came 8,456 hundredweight of the 11,886 hundredweight imported into the area, or 71.1 per cent (table 63, appendix). Nearly all the rest of the dry onions came from Egypt (2,158 hundredweight) and British Columbia (1,262 hundredweight). Shipments from these latter two areas were both concentrated into short periods, however. The whole of the Egyptian supply arrived in April, May, and June, and the British Columbia cars in November and December. Only in these five months did Ontario onions not make up almost the whole of the supply on the Sydney market. In January there were no onion receipts.

More than one-fourth of the year's arrivals were recorded in September, although new crop first appeared in July. A further 16 per cent came in during October, exclusively Ontario in each case. Receipts of a carlot or more were recorded in every month but January and June.

The months dominated by Ontario and Egyptian onions all had average prices below three dollars per hundredweight. February and March averages for 1936 Ontario onions were $1.83 per hundredweight. No more Ontario supply arrived until July and August, when the price had risen to $2.85 and $2.50 respectively, and Ontario prices in the fall ranged between $2.47 and $3.35. British Columbia onions cost over $4 per hundredweight.

Beets - Local supply was marketed in every month, though, as with all root vegetables, spring sales were low (figure 9). Nova Scotia mainland sent small lots in late fall and winter, as did Prince Edward Island. New beets came first from the United States, and then from Ontario and Quebec. The year's average price was $3.57 per hundredweight (table 48, appendix).

Cucumbers.- The price of this commodity varied considerably as between local and imported, as no greenhouse production took place in Cape Breton (figure 10). Local supply was 87.9 per cent by weight of the total. It cost about $3.00 per hundredweight and was exhausted by the end of the year. The main early season source was Hants County, Nova Scotia, the hothouse product, from which came 8.5 per cent of the total, and on the average, cost $13.70 per hundredweight. These shipments arrived during the season February to August (table 57, appendix).

Corn.- The season for both shipped-in and local corn is brief at Sydney as elsewhere (figure 11). Only one outside area shipped in quantity to the market, namely, Kings County, in August and September. The cost of this was 16.4 cents per dozen. Local supply, strongest in September, realized 23.5 cents per dozen (table 56, appendix).

Lettuce.- It is necessary to point out that lettuce is a commodity having more than one main form, and lending itself to wide variation in price according to season and origin. The Cape Breton supply was not head or iceberg lettuce and only to a limited extent did it compete with such kinds. In other words, seasonal distribution of volume was somewhat more equitable than for many other vegetables, though there is no denying the increased volume of sales at the height of the local season (figure 12). The only winter source was the United States. Nova Scotia greenhouses began shipping in March with increases monthly until June, in which month Ontario and Quebec growers also shipped to the Sydney market. The average price for Cape Breton lettuce was higher at $8.00 per hundredweight than that for all other receipts because a few specialty growers with specialty lettuce and a select market were included in the sample (table 60, appendix).

Rhubarb.- Only one outside area supplied to any extent out-of-season rhubarb, this was Colchester County where hothouse production was carried on. This supply increased each month for the first six months of the year as the price declined from $10.00 to $2.50 per hundredweight (figure 13). Nevertheless, total local sales during the period May to

Figure 9.- Receipts of Beets in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

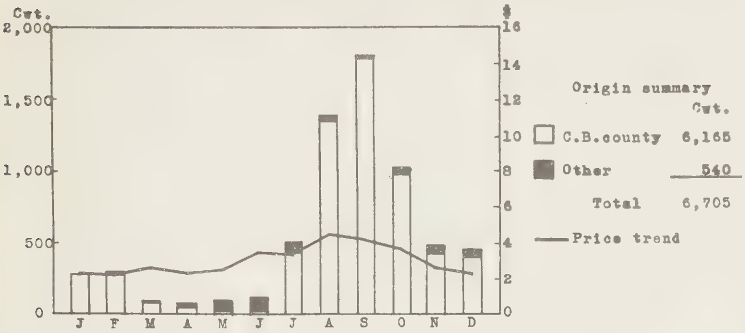


Figure 10.- Receipts of Cucumbers in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

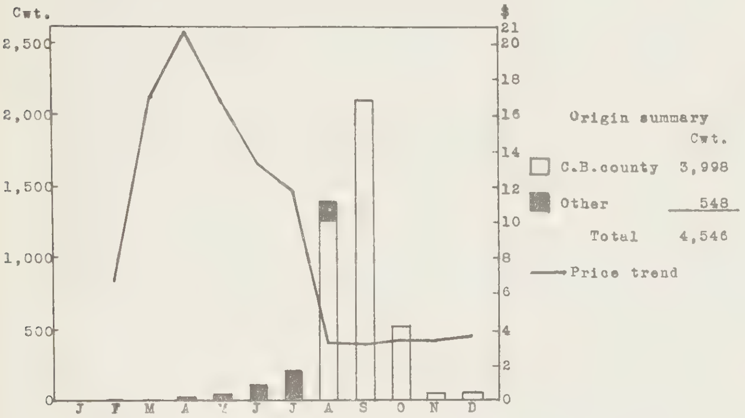


Figure 11.- Receipts of Sweet Corn in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

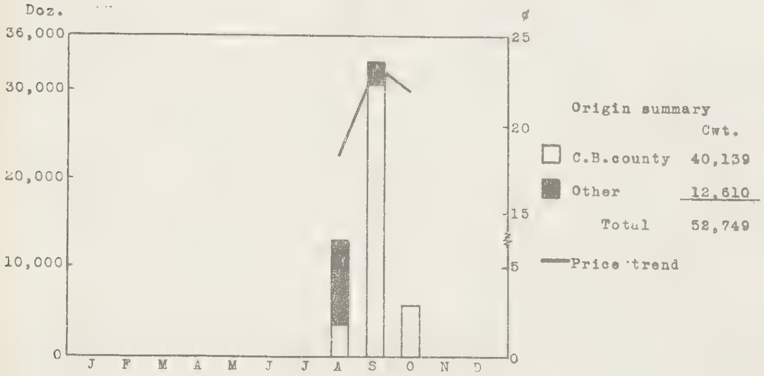


Figure 12.- Receipts of Lettuce in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

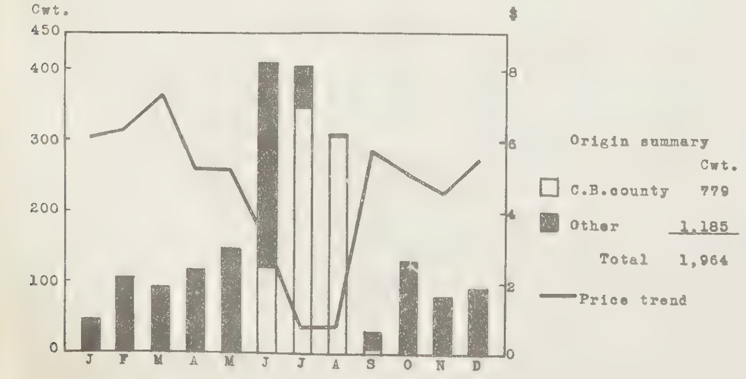


Figure 13.- Receipts of Rhubarb in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

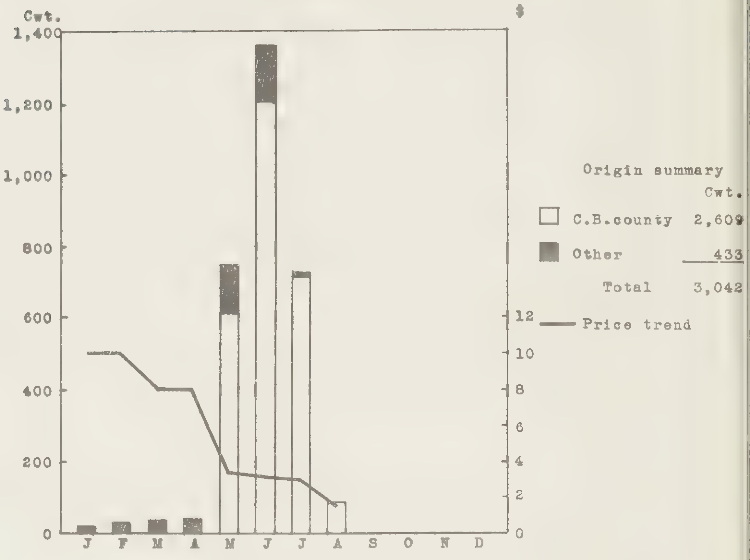


Figure 14.- Receipts of Cauliflower in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

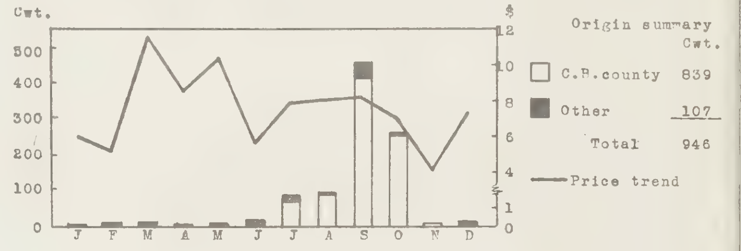


Figure 15.- Receipts of Green Beans in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

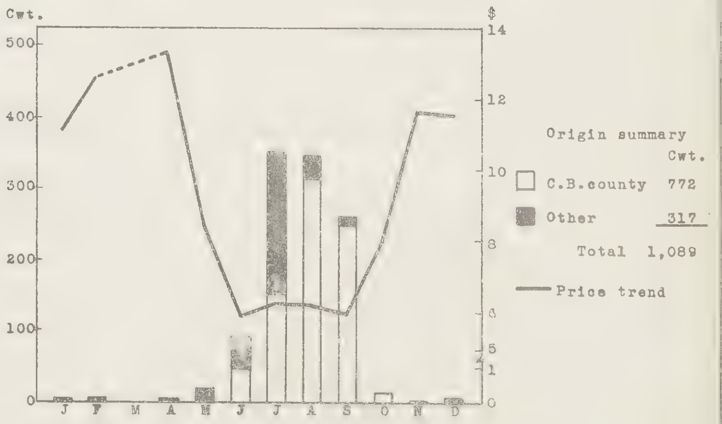
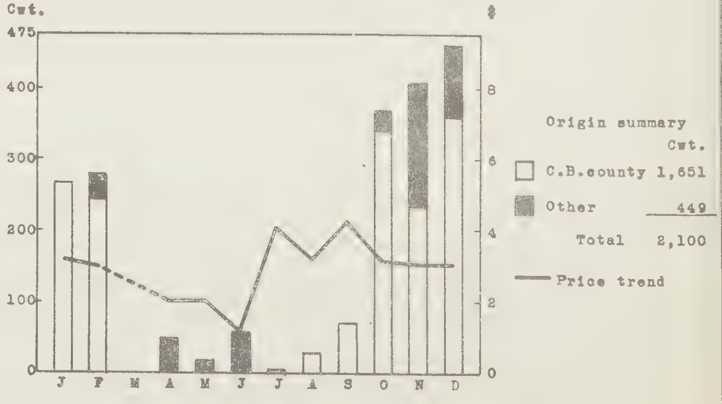


Figure 16.- Receipts of Parsnips in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937



August were several times greater, and their lower price made the year's average for all receipts $3.32 per hundredweight (table 68, appendix).

Cauliflower.- Supplies of this vegetable showed a pattern of marketing common to others with limited storing qualities (figure 14). United States provided a steady small supply from January to June as well as in December. Ontario cauliflower was on the market briefly in June and July, after which Quebec and the Nova Scotia mainland sent some shipments before the height of the local season in September. The Cape Breton County supply far outweighed all other receipts combined, and only appears to have cost as much on the average because the values shown include direct sales to stores and consumers (table 53, appendix).

Green beans.- As with most strictly green vegetables, there was a concentration of sales during the local growing season (figure 15). Sales in the first half of the year were very small and came from United States sources only, at prices about double the yearly average. Annapolis Valley shipments arrived in July and August, as did also some from Quebec and Ontario. The local season lasted five months, from June to October (table 47, appendix).

Parsnips.- As belonging to the root group, parsnips had a considerable popularity in the Sydney area (figure 16). Easy storing made it unnecessary to import from areas more distant than the Nova Scotia mainland and Prince Edward Island. Together these provinces provided the supply in the spring, when local parsnips had already been marketed and also in the main season in competition with local supply. The local supply attained a higher average price because of selective selling by local farmers (table 64, appendix).

Green tomatoes.- These came only from local growers (figure 17). By weight they ranked higher than by value (table 72, appendix).

Celery.- Seventy-three per cent by weight of the celery on the Sydney market came from the United States. The local supply was marketed in October and came from a small number of specialist gardeners. A sustained demand for celery is shown in the evenness of the shipments by months, though still with the peak of volume distinctly made by local deliveries at prices above the year's average (figure 19 and table 54, appendix).

Squash and pumpkin.- These vegetables were almost local monopolies (figure 18). However, when storage was exhausted in May, certain shipments came for a few weeks from the United States. Local shipments were to the extent of 78.6 per cent by weight concentrated in the three months September to November, and they realized prices a little under the average price of the imports (table 70, appendix).

Melons.- The term melons includes honey-dew, water-, and muskmelons, nearly all of which were shipped from the United States. Ontario, however, supplied muskmelons in August and September. The main flow was from May to September. Local commercial production was not possible for climatic reasons (table 61, appendix).

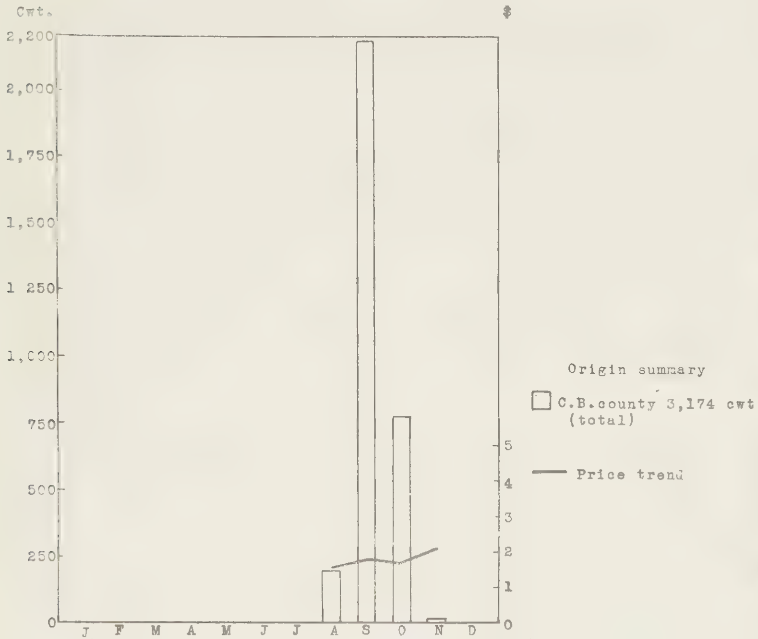


Figure 17.- Receipts of Green Tomatoes in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

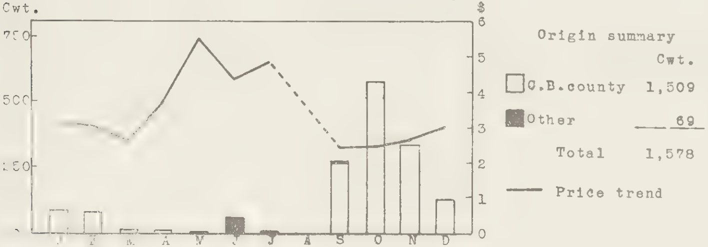


Figure 18.- Receipts of Squash and Pumpkin in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

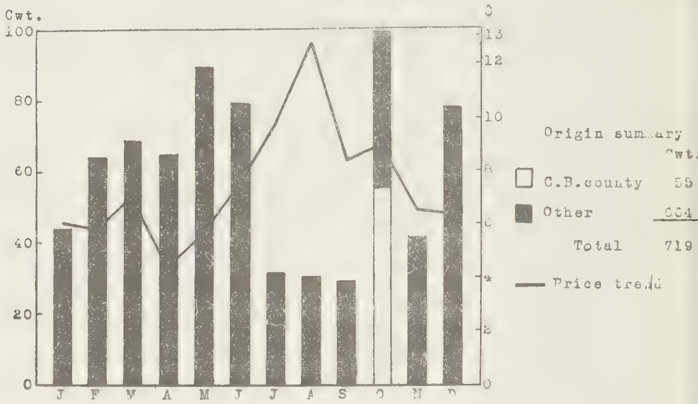


Figure 19.- Receipts of Celery in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

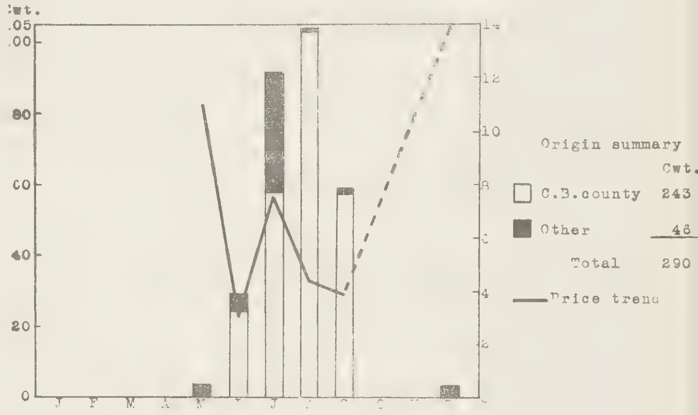


Figure 20.- Receipts of Green Peas in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

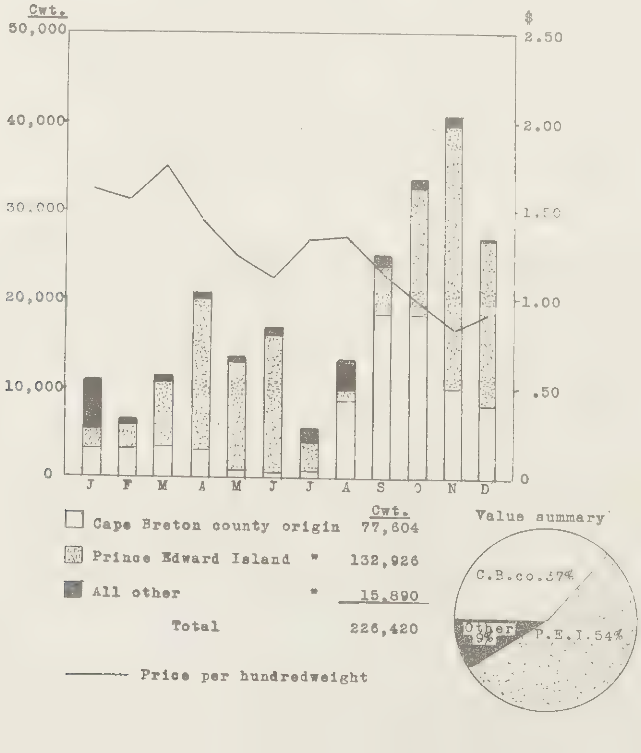


Figure 21.- Receipts of Potatoes in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

Spinach. - At first glance the spinach table appears to understate the local supply. Shipments were regular from the United States each month until June, after which a small local supply was marketed. The months August to November show very low receipts, but all other vegetables are most abundant in these months, and greens are made from beet tops and other vegetables. In any case the demand for spinach would appear to have been relatively low at all times on the Sydney market (table 69, appendix).

Peas. - Apart from a steady supply from Kings County in July, local production during four summer months virtually filled the Sydney demand for peas in the pod (figure 20 and table 65, appendix).

Peppers. - Ontario peppers arriving during four months made up 84.3 per cent of this crop sold at Sydney. However, United States supply arrived in every other month in modest but steady volume, indicating a small sustained demand even when the price was considerably above that for Ontario field peppers (table 66, appendix).

Radishes. - There seemed to be difficulty in tempting Cape Bretoners with any radishes other than local crop available at minimum price. These were sold during four summer months (table 67, appendix).

POTATOES

Prince Edward Island is the main source of potatoes for Cape Breton consumption (figure 21). That Province supplied 58.7 per cent by weight of the potatoes used in the Sydney area in 1937, and 89.3 per cent of those shipped in from outside Cape Breton County (table 76, appendix). Total shipments from this Province for the year were 132,926 hundredweight. The local County farmers sold on the market 77,604 hundredweight, 34.3 per cent, and all other growing areas supplied 15,890 hundredweight, only 7 per cent.

A suggestion of considerable storage space in the Sydney area is seen in the heavy deliveries for the last three months of the year, between digging and the close of navigation; in this quarter 44.9 per cent of the marketing was done. The second three months of the year - after Cape Breton County supplies became low and after navigation opened - ranked second for volume with 22.8 per cent of the year's shipments. The summer quarter, July, August and September, was third with 19.7 per cent, when the new local crop began to arrive. The lowest shipments in three months, (12.6 per cent) were at the beginning of the year, when rail was the only shipping medium for non-local produce. The seasonal volume of Prince Edward Island receipts alone was similar in trend but more accentuated. Thus 47.9 per cent of that province's shipments arrived in the last three months and only 7.5 per cent in the preceding three months. From April until June 34.8 per cent arrived, having waited for the opening of the water shipping season. The winter months saw 9.7 per cent of the Island's yearly shipments.

Local County shipments commenced in volume in August, increased in September and October, and remained high till the end of the year. A steady flow of lesser proportions went to market in the first four months, in each of which about 4 per cent of the year's supply came forward. From May to July local shipments were very low. Other Cape Breton Island shipments were small in total and followed a trend not unlike that of the local County.

Only a few cars came from Nova Scotia mainland points and these arrived in the winter and spring. New Brunswick potatoes came to the Sydney market in volume only in January, August and September. There were, however, some receipts in all months except October, November and December, when competition with local production and Prince Edward Island water-borne stock was apparently out of the question. As did New Brunswick, so did Ontario and Quebec ship a few cars of early crop potatoes in July and August. In April, May, June, and July, Bermuda and the United States contributed small quantities of high priced new potatoes.

For the year, the average cost of potatoes delivered in the Sydney area was $1.16 per hundredweight. The average for locally grown was $1.24 and for Prince Edward Island shipments $1.08. Prices for potatoes from all other areas averaged higher than for Prince Edward Island, but it has already been pointed out that with locally grown they shared 93 per cent of the market by weight. The trend of monthly average prices was generally downward throughout the year from $1.68 per hundredweight in January to 94 cents in December. March was the actual peak month with an average of $1.76, and November the low with 86 cents. From March the trend was an even decline to $1.12 average in June. In July and August the presence of high priced new crop caused a rise to $1.33, after which main crop came forward at prices averaging less than $1.00 a hundredweight till the end of the year.

The division of the potato receipts by grades and proportion of seed was not ascertained, but all the production from outside Nova Scotia was necessarily inspected and must therefore have been at least No. 2 quality. Considerable certified seed was also obtained from outside the Province.

The 90 pound bag was the prevalent package for potatoes, the unit being used in 1937 for all Maritime Province and Ontario potatoes, including most of the local crop sold in lots. Quebec alone shipped in 80 pound bags. American and Bermuda new potatoes came in barrels and crates.

FRUITS

Eighteen kinds of fruit were received at Sydney in 1937, each having a laid down cost of $100.00 or more. This list shown in table 4 included eight types not grown locally nor shipped from any part of Nova Scotia. The five leading commodities made up 85.5 per cent by value of all fruit receipts, and in this group only apples and strawberries of the fruits cultivated in Nova Scotia were included. The combined cost of these two fruits from all sources was one-third of the total fruit cost. Apples, though second to oranges in value, were distinctly the leading fruit in tonnage, with 41.4 per cent of that total.

Table 4 - Value of Fruit Receipts on the Sydney Market, 1937, with Proportion of Each in Total

Rank	Commodity	Value			Weight
			Proportion of total	Cumulative	
		$	%	%	pounds
1	Oranges	167,496	31.8		2,597,280
2	Apples[1]	139,018	26.4	58.2	4,759,560
3	Bananas	74,820	14.2	72.4	1,992,410
4	Strawberries[1]	34,974	6.7	79.1	423,576
5	Grapes	33,774	6.4	85.5	573,173
6	Grapefruit	14,791	2.8	88.3	273,680
7	Lemons	12,099	2.3	90.6	139,280
8	Pears[1]	11,508	2.2	92.8	115,535
9	Plums[1]	9,318	1.8	94.6	195,320
10	Cranberries[1]	8,645	1.6	96.2	93,794
11	Foxberries[1]	6,660	1.3	97.5	122,670
12	Blueberries[1]	3,973	0.8	98.3	57,414
13	Peaches	3,656	0.7	99.0	66,110
14	Raspberries[1]	1,125	0.2	99.2	5,579
15	Pomegranates	598	0.1	99.3	7,875
16	Cherries[1]	462	0.1	99.4	2,630
17	Gooseberries[1]	211	[2]		2,596
18	Pineapples	196	[2]		4,080
19	Nectarines, limes & unidentified	3,426	0.6	100.0	75,991
Total		526,750	100.0		11,508,553

[1] Portion of receipts produced in Nova Scotia

[2] Less than .05 per cent

Table 5.- Main Territorial Origins of Fruit Receipts on the Sydney Market, 1937, with Proportion from Each

Territory	Value			Weight
		Proportion of total	Cumulative	
	$	%	%	pounds
United States	220,278	41.8		3,146,855
Other countries (except Newfoundland)	113,115	21.4	63.2	2,372,094
Kings County	77,251	14.7	77.9	2,810,939
Hants County	28,797	5.5	83.4	1,043,588
Cape Breton County	23,567	4.5	87.9	337,011
Ontario	19,630	3.7	91.6	500,388
Annapolis County	12,976	2.5	94.1	498,138
Other Nova Scotia Counties & other Provinces (with Newfoundland)	31,136	5.9	100.0	494,542
Total	526,750	100.0		11,508,553
All Nova Scotia	158,051	30.1		4,937,927

Of all fruit shipments, Nova Scotia farms supplied 30 per cent by value, although Cape Breton County's portion was only 4.5 per cent (table 5 and figure 22). The heavy movement, largely apples, was from Hants, Kings, and Annapolis Counties, each shown individually in the table. The United States was the leading single country, having sent 41.8 per cent of all fruit. The combined shipments of all other countries except Newfoundland made up about half as much as United States shipments. Only Ontario and British Columbia of the other Canadian Provinces shipped significant quantities of fruit.

The discussion of the individual fruits is presented in two parts, first, the commodities produced to some extent in Nova Scotia, and second, those not produced in Nova Scotia. Each group is in the order of descending value of shipments to Sydney (tables 77-99, appendix).

Fruits Grown in Nova Scotia:

Apples. - This market received 39,663 barrels of apples in 1937, which was equivalent to 206 carloads (figure 23 and table 79, appendix). Of these, 1,773 barrels were reshipped by local dealers to destinations outside the area, chiefly Newfoundland, leaving 37,890 barrels for consumption in the area. The per capita consumption was about two-fifths of a barrel. The laid-down cost of the receipts was $139,018, an average of $3.50 per barrel. The value of the apples retained in the area for consumption was $131,161.

The Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, shown in the table as Hants, Kings and Annapolis Counties, supplied 88.8 per cent of the physical volume of the receipts. The value, however, was only 78.4 per cent of the total. The only other growing areas supplying significant amounts were British Columbia, the United States, and New Zealand, each shipping between 2 and 4 per cent of total receipts. These latter three areas supplied dessert varieties in seasons when Nova Scotia apples were not available, and the costs averaged between $6.93 and $8.54 per barrel equivalent. Shipments from Cape Breton Island were 618 barrels, being 1.6 per cent of the total. The average price was $2.65 per barrel, and seven-eighths of this local supply was sold by producers direct to consumers.

September was the month of heaviest flow of apples to this Cape Breton market. In this month receipts were 9,927 barrels, valued at $27,079, and of this amount 9,543 barrels, or over 96 per cent, were from the Annapolis Valley. With declining totals each month, receipts continued above average in the following two months, still reflecting mainly the product of the Annapolis Valley harvest. Annapolis shipments from storage in lesser volume and at steady prices also constituted most of the receipts in December and the months from January to April. Nova Scotia 1936 crop supplies were exhausted by May, in which month and in June no apples from the Province's orchards arrived on the Sydney market.

In the three months May to July the market was principally supplied by United States and New Zealand apples, and the higher prices paid for these box packed high grade fruit and shown in an average for these months about double that for the rest of the year when Nova Scotia supplies were available. British Columbia apples arrived mainly in March and November and realized an average price more than double that for Nova Scotia fruit. These British Columbia apples competed on the basis of more select variety and high grade box pack.

Only 34,115 barrels of the total receipts were actually barrel packed. The rest arrived in 15,671 packages predominantly of bushel size such as box and hamper. These figures have been converted for totalling at three such packages to the barrel. Thus shipments from all areas but Nova Scotia were almost exclusively in boxes. However, of the 36,107 packages of apples moving from the Annapolis Valley to the Sydney area market, only 2,108 were hampers and boxes. The great bulk of the shipments from the Annapolis Valley, constituting 98 per cent by weight, were in standard 140 pound barrels.

Figure 22.- Receipts of Fruits in Sydney Area, 1937

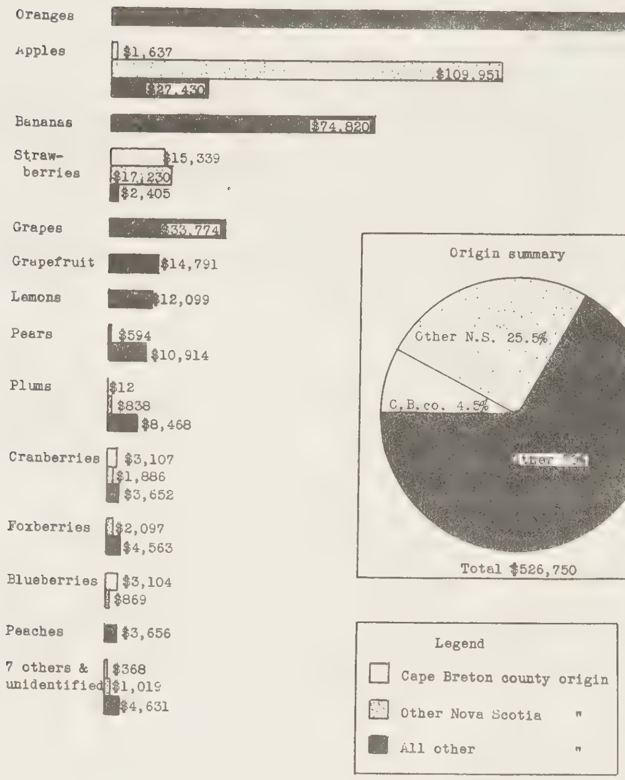


Figure 23.- Receipts of Apples in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

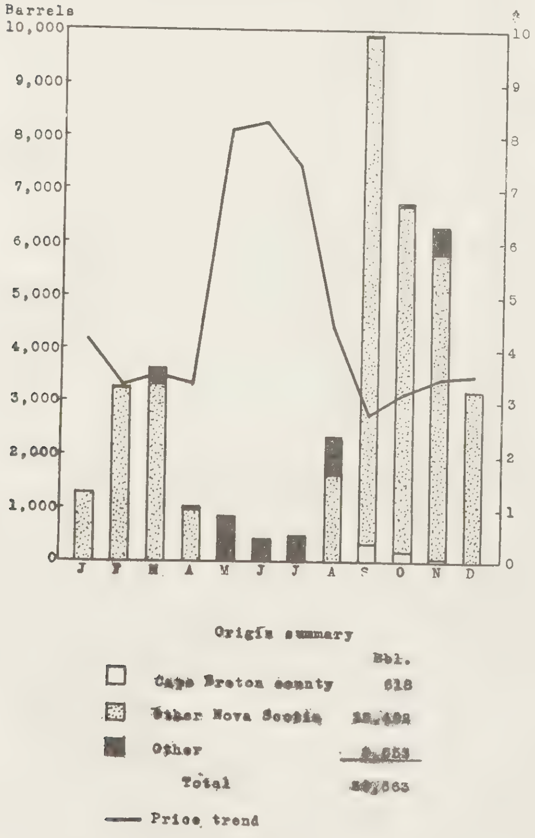


Figure 24.- Receipts of Strawberries in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

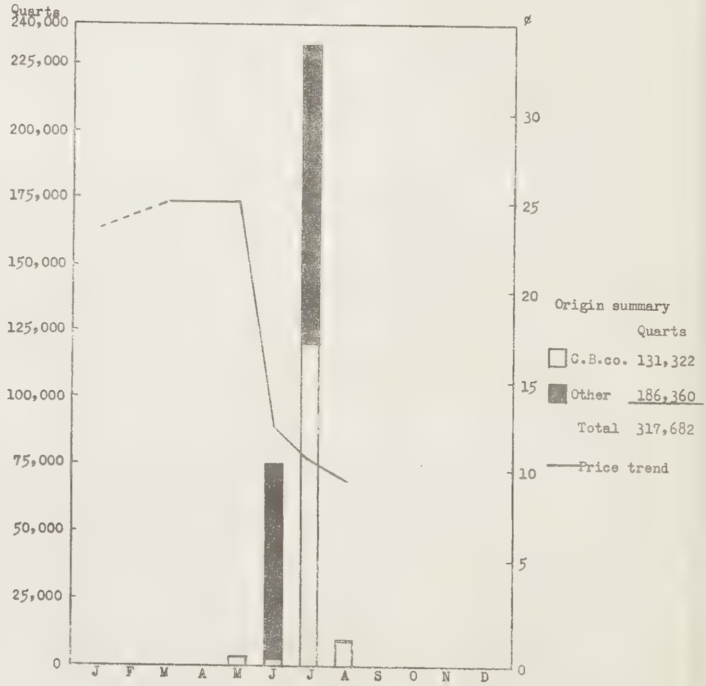
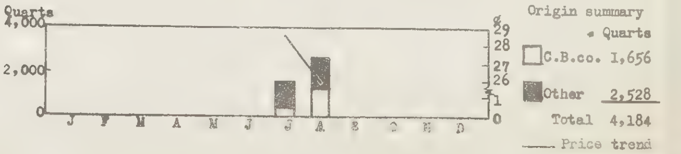


Figure 25.- Receipts of Raspberries in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937



The favoured apple in the Sydney area was the Northern Spy of the large Domestic grade. On the basis of a sample of 83.6 per cent of the number of barrels shipped in from the Annapolis Valley in 1957, 22.7 per cent of consumption was of this variety and grade. Spies of all grades were 42 per cent of the sample and Gravensteins another 31.7 per cent. The only other important varieties were Kings and Wageners, with 8.4 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively. However, many other varieties were included in the receipts.

Table 6.- Distribution by Grades and Principal Varieties of Apple Receipts on the Sydney Market, 1957

Variety	Total	Number one		Domestic		No. 3	No grade	Proportion of sample
		Large	Medium & small	Large	Medium & small			
	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	%
Northern Spy	12,670	2,396	663	6,851	2,237	523		42.0
Gravenstein	9,557	2,394	929	3,301	1,446	685	2	31.7
King	2,530	484	61	1,021	120	844		8.4
Wagener	1,527	564	72	696	152	43		5.1
Crimson Beauty	721	120				398	203	2.4
McIntosh	621	211	81	100	90	139		2.1
Bishop Pippin	363	127	47	109	40	40		1.2
Duchess	285	70	18	20	56	69	52	0.9
Early William	280	12	54	38	46	130		0.9
All other varieties	1,629	184	270	180	79	914	2	5.4
Total	30,183	7,062	2,195	12,616	4,266	3,785	259	100.0
Proportion of sample %	100.0	23.4	7.3	41.8	14.1	12.5	0.9	

Strawberries - The Sydney area market absorbed 317,682 quarts of strawberries in 1937, of which 151,322 quarts were locally grown (figure 24 and table 98, appendix). Because of the direct selling to consumers carried on by local growers, 11.7 cents a quart was paid on the average for Cape Breton County berries and 10.5 cents for all others. The total value of all receipts was $34,974.

The season opened in May with the arrival of 258 crates of southern United States berries. It closed in August, when 255 crates of local berries were marketed. Meanwhile 13 Nova Scotia Counties shipped to the market in greater or lesser volume, as well as three other Eastern Provinces. The table (98, appendix) gives the impression of considerable competition in June and July but actually this is not so in any great measure. If the figures could be presented by weekly instead of monthly periods, the succession of main crops in Kings and Pictou Counties, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton County, and their consecutive appearance on the Sydney market would be clearer.

It can be observed from the table that Annapolis Valley berries were 84 per cent by measure of all June deliveries. Pictou and Colchester berries were 81 per cent of non-local receipts in July, and in the same month New Brunswick shipments were 12 per cent of those from outside areas. Nevertheless, for the whole month of July, local berries were 52 per cent by measure, and it may be assumed that by the latter part of the month they dominated.

The price basis on which each new crop took over the bulk of the market is obscured in the table by the bulking of the information into monthly periods, and by the utilization for the values of local berries of the actual prices obtained for delivery in Sydney, whether to wholesaler, retailer or consumer. Other prices are all on the basis of those paid by wholesalers, though some local shipments were consigned direct to retailers. Nevertheless a general decline in average price throughout the season from 12.2 cents per quart in June to 10.5 cents in July and 9.0 cents in August is observed. The earlier imported shipments cost 35 cents per quart.

The standard shipping container for Maritime berries was the 32 quart crate. For early United States berries the 24 pint crate was used.

The quality of fruit and pack was generally good, a statement applying quite as well to local berries as to shipped-in supply. This suggests a further reason why the advent of the local harvest successfully enabled local producers to dominate the market, namely, the freshness of their product.

Pears. - This fruit was shipped to Sydney to some extent from Nova Scotia orchards, and interest in pear production was said to be growing in the Province. Nevertheless, only 508 boxes of the total of 3,358 were from Nova Scotia, and these arrivals were virtually confined to September (figure 26 and table 93, appendix). A comparable amount of 463 boxes arrived from Ontario in September and October. All other receipts, being 70.6 per cent, were from the United States, from which source at least small shipments were received in every month of the year. It would appear that demand for pears was sustained at all seasons, and that since Nova Scotia shippers were not able to ship from storage they participated in the market only during the few weeks that the crop was being gathered.

The month of greatest total receipts was September, when the principal shipments came from Nova Scotia and Ontario, and the United States supply was sustained. The previous month had been the time of greatest United States receipts, however, when one-third of the year's supply from that source arrived. Except for the period July to November even United States shipments were small.

Except for March, when the price rose to $5.28, the price of pears remained between $4.00 and $5.00 per box from January until Nova Scotia shipments arrived in September. In September pears from the United States held up in price but the average for all receipts was $2.62. The average for provincial shipments was $1.17 per box or $2.34 per half barrel. For the remaining three months, even with United States pears taking predominance again, the price of boxed pears declined steadily to $5.38.

Several packages were used for pears. United States shipments arrived in standard pear boxes, the capacity of which is equal to one-quarter of a barrel. Nova Scotia pears were packed to the extent of more than half their total weight in half barrels. Other packages for Nova Scotia pears were barrels, hampers, boxes, and 6 quart baskets. Ontario shipments were in boxes and 11 quart baskets, somewhat equitably divided between the two packs with 283 of the former and 420 of the latter.

Plums.- Plum receipts were valued at $9,318, ninth amongst the fruits. Ontario shipped 70.5 per cent by weight, and 96.1 per cent of Ontario's shipments of 137,804 pounds arrived in September. Of total shipments of 195,320 pounds, 79.6 per cent were received in September, and the rest in June, July, August and October only (figure 27 and table 95, appendix). United States arrivals totalled 35,105 pounds, or 18 per cent, and volume from that country was heaviest in June, July and August (80 per cent).

The remaining receipts of 22,411 pounds were from Nova Scotia, and constituted 11.5 per cent by weight of the total volume. Cape Breton County production was of no importance on the market, and the provincial supply came largely from two areas, namely, Kings and Hants Counties in the Annapolis Valley and the Cape North area of Victoria County on Cape Breton Island. Annapolis Valley Counties shipped 14,552 pounds of plums and Victoria County shipped 7,680 pounds. The cost prices to Sydney area buyers were $3.86 and $3.58 per hundred pounds respectively. Different varieties of plums came from these two areas of Nova Scotia. From Cape North shipments were entirely Damsons, and from the Annapolis Valley various soft types. It is likely that such differences account for the most part for the difference in average prices. Ontario plums arrived at prices averaging $3.83 per hundredweight and United States plums, featuring the off-season market and fancy types, cost $9.10 on the average.

Figure 26.- Receipts of Pears in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

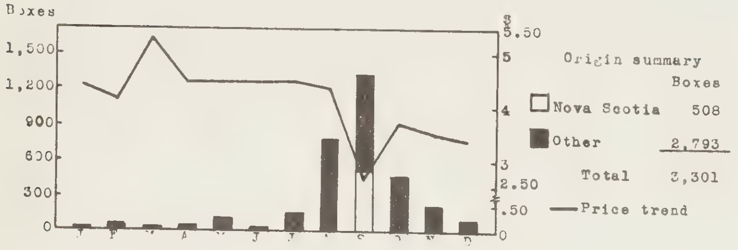


Figure 27.- Receipts of Plums in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

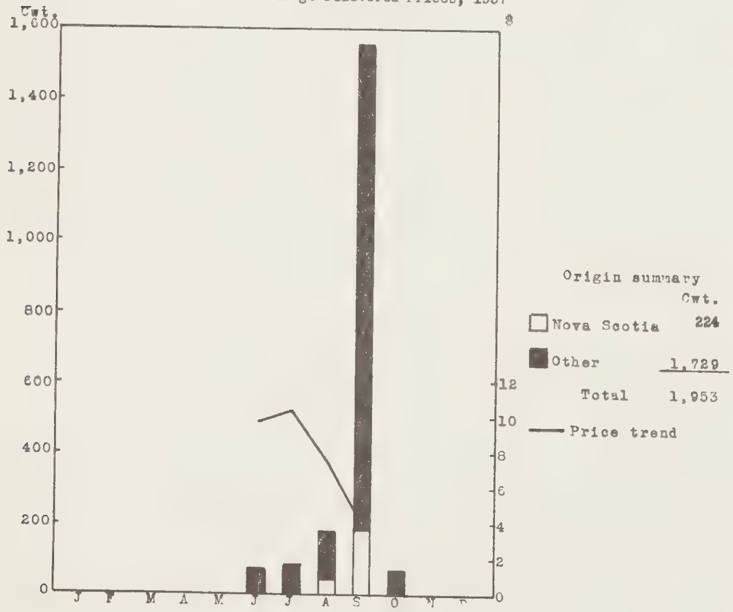


Figure 28.- Receipts of Cranberries in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

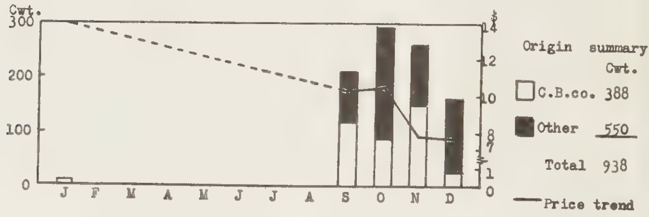


Figure 29.- Receipts of Foxberries in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

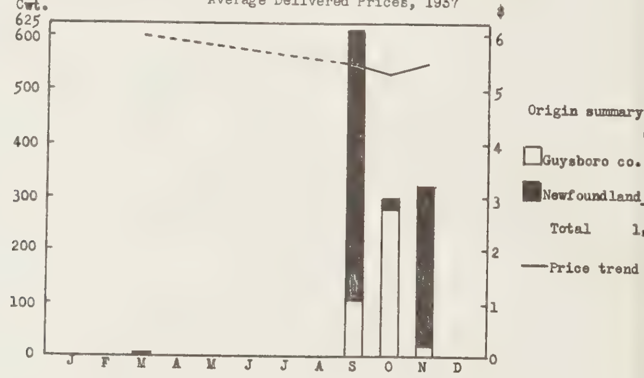
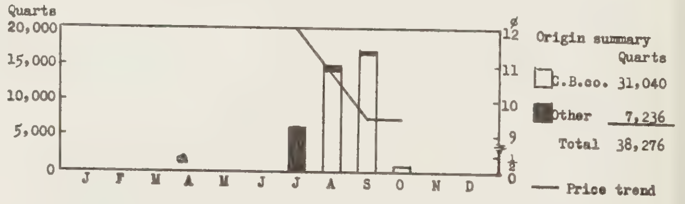


Figure 30.- Receipts of Blueberries in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937



Ontario shipments were packed in 6 quart and 11 quart baskets, there being received 2,290 packages of the former size and 6,900 of the latter. The same packages were used for Annapolis Valley plums, though the 6 quart size was much more popular than the 11 quart. Cape North plums were shipped in 11 quart baskets and standard barrels, though in 1937 the smaller package carried most of the shipments. It was learned from the trade that persuading the producers of that district to discontinue the use of barrels for shipping plums had been difficult, but poor returns on spoiled consignments had apparently had its effect by the time of the survey was made The basket pack was then most important, allowing satisfactory marketing of good quality fruit. A few barrels arrived.

The package used for United States shipments was the crate or box, consisting usually of four large baskets in a box. Average prices might be restated in terms of the prevalent packages thus:

Cape North 11 quart basket............	52 cents
Annapolis Valley 6 quart basket........	32 "
Ontario 11 quart basket..............	65 "
Ontario 6 quart basket.................	35 "
United States crate....................	$2.80

Cranberries. - This fruit arrived through commercial channels from such areas as Prince Edward Island, Massachusetts and Richmond, Lunenburg, and Kings Counties (figure 28 and table 83, appendix). Other very large supplies came from local people, most of whom were not farmers. Since people other than farmers were the typical vendors, and since only farmers were interviewed in the survey, estimates of Cape Breton production have had to be made on slighter evidence than for farm products. Storekeepers and other large purchasers were consulted and the figure of 38,800 pounds arrived at. This was 41 per cent of all receipts, but the average price realized was only 8 cents a pound as compared with over 10 cents for shipped-in fruit.

The season locally and in Richmond started in September, and mainland berries arrived in December with the last of the crop from most other areas. Altogether eight Nova Scotia Counties and three other areas provided cranberries to Sydney. The monthly average price declined from 10.25 cents a pound in September to 7.63 in December, or 9.22 cents for all shipments.

The most prevalent and acceptable package was the 30 pound or quarter barrel wooden box. A few shipments in barrels were included. The packing of local berries was more miscellaneous.

Foxberries. - There were but two sources of this wild fruit, Newfoundland and Guysboro County, with the former supplying 67.6 per cent of the total receipts of 128,670 pounds, valued at $6,360 (figure 29 and table 84, appendix). The figures include only what was consumed by the Sydney market and not the very considerable shipments passing through the area from Newfoundland to the American Middle West. In the intervening area of Central Canada these berries seem to be almost unknown.

About one-half the shipments were landed in September which is the main month of picking. However, whilst Newfoundland receipts were heaviest in September, 69 per cent of the Guysboro fruit arrived in October. Except during September, October and November, receipts were virtually nil. The average cost price per 100 pounds for all receipts was $5.43. For the Newfoundland product the cost was $5.50 on the average, and for the Guysboro shipments $5.28. The variations in price from month to month for each of these crops was very small.

Foxberries were shipped in most instances in tight barrels with the berries well covered with water. The weights shown in the tables are net fruit, and do not include barrel and water, which, of course, would be part of the shipping weight. As water is necessary for the preservation of the fruit, it is very essential that the barrels be so constructed that leakage will be reduced to a minimum. Foxberry juice having a very penetrating action on wood, extra precautions have to be taken to prevent leakage. In the case of the Newfoundland barrels only galvanized iron hoops were used and the barrel heads given a coat of red paint. The Nova Scotia barrels have been criticized because of their birch hoops which have a tendency to mildew and burst when stored for any length of time. Experiments were made with Newfoundland berries packed dry in flats of about twenty-five pounds capacity. This was in the early part of the season when the berries were intended for immediate use. For long-period preservation such a pack had to be held frozen in cold storage.

The one feature making for lack of uniform foxberry pack in 1937 and previously was the variation in the size between the standard Newfoundland barrel and the usual Guysboro container. The former held 20 gallons of fruit weighing 100 pounds and the latter's capacity was 18 gallons or 90 pounds. Thus whilst the average price quoted above for hundredweights was simply the barrel price in the case of Newfoundland fruit, the Guysboro barrels cost nine-tenths of the amounts mentioned. With the Newfoundland fruit dominating the market, it was considered that the role of the Nova Scotia fruit in competing was made more difficult by use of the pack which appeared to the casual observer to be the same as for Newfoundland berries but was actually less. This impression of underweight was sometimes coupled with an experience of less clean, less uniform berries in the Guysboro barrel. It seems to be imperative that these berries be well cleaned and free from worms before the water is added. To overcome this variation between the presentation of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia foxberries, the fruit was introduced into the Regulations under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act as revised in 1938[1]. For the first time the requirements for a high class clean pack were set forth, and the 100 pound barrel alone was prescribed. This survey, of course, cannot deal with the results of this move, though facts ascertained seem to point to its desirability. Most of the Newfoundland foxberries on the Sydney market and passing through the Sydneys were handled by one firm. The spokesman for this company stated that there was a wider market in America for high grade foxberries than could be supplied by Newfoundland, and that his firm would readily purchase Nova Scotia berries if a pack equal to the Newfoundland supply were available.

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[1] Page 71

Blueberries.- The amount of Cape Breton County blueberries on the Sydney market was not determined as accurately as were sales of actual farm products. Those who brought in the local fruit were a group of small operators who picked wild berries on the many barrens on an individual or family basis. Most of this production was sold retail by door-to-door peddling. Instead of some standard pack such as the wooden or pasteboard quart box, there was no package at all, the desired quantity of berries merely being poured into the container supplied by the housewife from the large pail or basket in which the wares were carried. Similarly there was usually no vehicle which could be credited with having transported the fruit to market, as the vendors carried their offerings and walked. This kind of peddling took place on every street in the Sydney area towns during a period of two months or more. These sales have been estimated on the best basis possible, but their inexact nature should be kept in mind in studying the figures as presented.

The volume of Sydney area consumption produced outside Cape Breton County, was 7,236 quarts costing $869 or 12 cents per quart (figure 30 and table 81, appendix). In July arrived 85.8 per cent by weight of these receipts, and nearly all the rest came in August. Receipts from outside ceased early in August when many berries might be presumed to be still maturing. They were estimated to be 18.9 per cent by measure and 21.9 per cent by value of all receipts. Local berries by this time had taken over the market at prices under the 12 cents which ruled for imports and sales continued through September. Over 97 per cent of the outside shipments were from Cumberland County, a well known area of commercial production. For such railway shipments as these, 32 quart crates were the most prevalent package. The quart containers were made in some cases of wood veneer, in others of specially prepared pasteboard. The latter type was in some instances covered with cellophane.

Raspberries.- This fruit was of little importance upon the Sydney market, and its unpopularity is the more readily understood when it is observed that the cost per quart averaged more than 2½ times that of strawberries. Receipts were 4,184 quarts valued at $1,125 or 26.9 cents per quart (figure 25 and table 97, appendix). The only important shipping areas were Cape Breton County, supplying 39.5 per cent of receipts, and Kings and Cumberland Counties, supplying each 29.3 per cent. Cape Breton's season was principally August, as was Cumberland's. Kings County opened the season of shipment to Sydney in July and, after predominating on the market in that month, forwarded lesser shipments in August. Total receipts during August, bolstered by Cumberland and local shipments, were 63.2 per cent of all. Local berries realized between 11 and 12 cents per pint, and shipped-in fruit 15 cents. The pint veneer box was almost the only package. For local fruit these were made up into 24 pint crates, and for shipped-in berries 36 pint crates were more prevalent, though some 24 pint and 32 pint packages also arrived.

Cherries.- Cherries moved on to the Sydney market in very limited quantities. Receipts of 2,630 pounds cost $462, an average of 17.6 cents a pound (table 82, appendix). Seventy-one per cent of the shipments were from the United States, and arrived in May and June, the amount being 1,860 pounds. Most of the rest were from Ontario and Kings County in July. The average price varied between 10 and 21 cents a pound, and several different varieties were included in shipments. Containers were of several types. For United States shipments boxes or flats were commonest, and 6 and 11 quart baskets carried Ontario cherries. Other containers were used to some extent from all sources.

Gooseberries.- Gooseberries were supplied to Sydney only from Maritime Province areas. Receipts were 2,077 quarts, worth $211 or 10.2 cents a quart. An area in Kings County and one in New Brunswick supplied all shipments. The former area sent 32 quart crates of one quart hallocks. The latter's shipments were in 11 quart baskets. July and part of August encompassed the season (table 85, appendix).

Fruits not Grown in Nova Scotia

Oranges.- Oranges ranked second to apples amongst the fruits in total weight of the year's receipts in the Sydney area, but having higher value per pound, were first in total value. Receipts were 32,466 boxes, (figure 31 and table 91, appendix) weighing 2,597,280 pounds and valued at $167,496 or 31.7 per cent of the value of all fruit receipts. Re-exports were 2,968 boxes, valued at $15,719, but the remaining 29,498 boxes consumed valued at $151,777, represented the highest value among the different kinds of fruit actually retained for consumption.

California supplied 87.6 per cent of all receipts, and this dominance prevailed in all months. Other countries supplying oranges were Jamaica, Brazil, Palestine and South Africa.

The average cost of all oranges was $5.16 per box. The California product averaged $5.29, and those from Palestine $3.83. Jamaica fruit cost $3.30 and South African $4.42. Brazilian oranges arrived only during the high price period and averaged $6.00. On a seasonal basis the peak price was in October, until which month the average had steadily risen from the year's opening of $4.07. An abrupt decline after October brought the price to $5.60 in December. The relation of monthly volume to price was only rough. However, in December, when the price was lowest, volume was 152 per cent of the monthly average, and in October, at the year's high price, volume was 91 per cent of the monthly average. Perhaps the main conclusion to be drawn from the somewhat steady receipts is that the Sydney area has the orange habit in common with the rest of America. The effective competition of oranges with the cheaper native apples on the year's business further bears this out.

Bananas.- Bananas were the third ranking fruit in point both of weight and value. The figures were 1,992,410 pounds, worth $74,820, an average of 3.8 cents per pound (figure 32 and table 80 appendix). The origin, which must have been mainly the British West Indies, was not accurately determined. Most of the shipments came through the Port of

Figure 31.- Receipts of Oranges in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

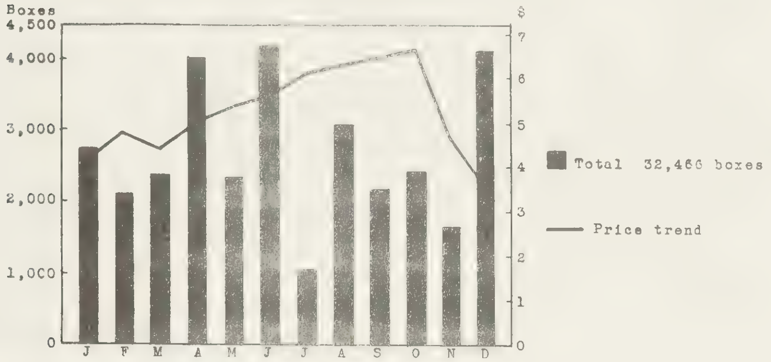


Figure 32.- Receipts of Bananas in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

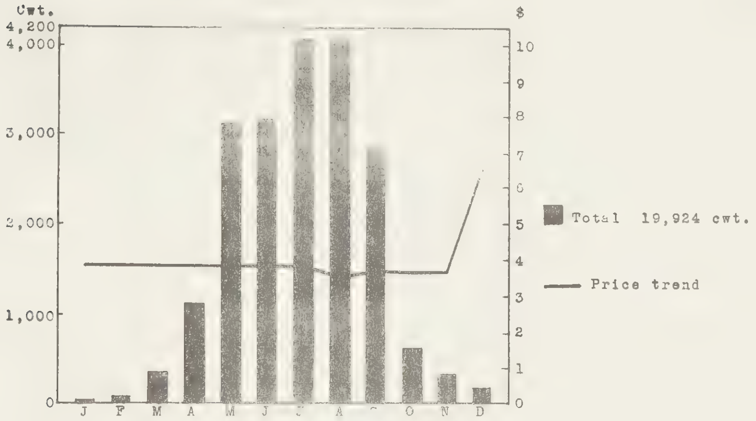


Figure 33.- Receipts of Grapes in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

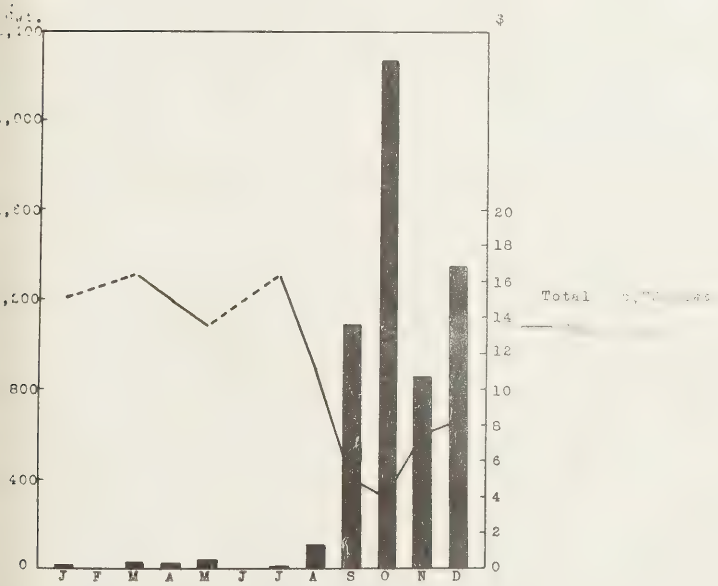


Figure 34.- Receipts of Peaches in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

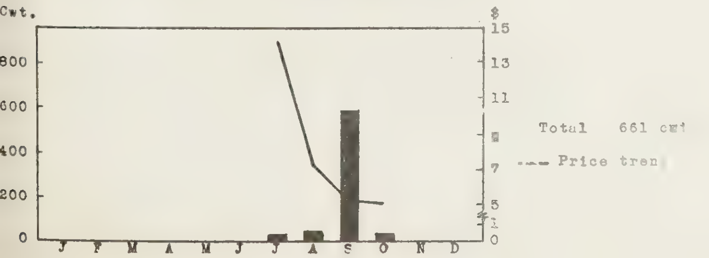


Figure 35.- Receipts of Grapefruit in Sydney Area, with Average Delivered Prices, 1937

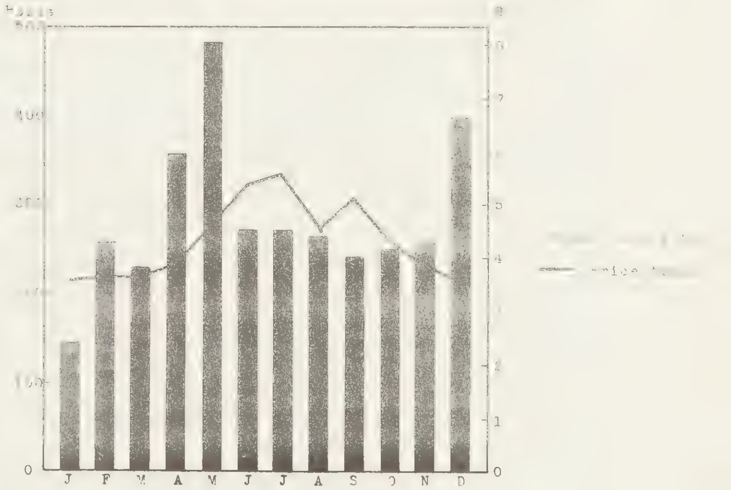
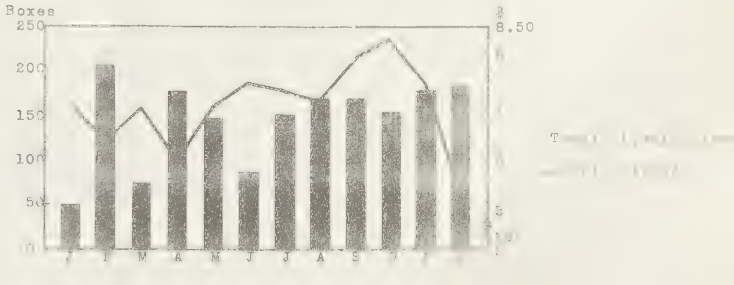


Figure 36.- Receipts of Lemons in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937



Saint John. Monthly banana receipts varied greatly during the year. For example, during the four months, May to August, 75 per cent of the year's total of bananas arrived. The complementary relation of two leading fruits as to supply is suggested in the fact that but 10.7 per cent of the year's apple receipts were recorded in the same four months.

Bananas cost on the average $3.76 per hundred pounds. The price was somewhat uniform throughout the year, except in December when there were l.c.l. boxed shipemnts only, and the unit price almost doubled.

Grapes.- Domestic Canadian grapes and imported fancy table grapes are both included in the figures of receipts of this fruit (figure 33 and table 86, appendix). On the basis of weight the division was almost even (49.5 per cent Ontario grapes). But the Canadian product averaged 3.52 cents per pound and the imported 8.22 cents, so that the total value of the former was only 29.5 per cent of the cost of all grape receipts. Ontario alone of Canadian producing areas supplied grapes to Sydney. Such shipments were made in September and October only, and to the extent of 70.9 per cent in the latter month. The respective average monthly prices for Ontario grapes were 4.07 cents and 3.29 cents a pound.

United States and other foreign shipments arrived during these and eight other months, but their heaviest volume was in November and December, when average prices were 7.39 cents and 8.09 cents per pound. During other months, when receipts were very much less, the price ranged between 11 and 17 cents per pound.

Canadian and foreign grapes as received at Sydney differed not only as to variety but also as to pack. The former were shipped only in 6 and 11 quart open baskets. The imports came in lugs, cases, chests and boxes of considerable variety of size and shape. In the former case, the consumer usually purchased the package as shipped; in the latter case, seldom.

Grapefruit.- Over three-quarters (76.1 per cent) of boxes of grapefruit received at Sydney were produced in the United States, and most of the rest were from the West Indies and other British Empire points. Receipts totalled 3,421 boxes of 80 pounds, costing $14,791 or an average of $4.32 a box (figure 35 and table 87, appendix). Three months, April, May and December, had receipts of more than the monthly average for the year (285 boxes). Totals for the other months varied between 84.6 per cent and 95.1 per cent of the average, except for January when receipts were only 50.2 per cent of the average.

United States grapefruit cost on the average $4.41 per box, and other shipments cost $4.04. Actually at the summer season when prices were highest - over $5.50 - the proportion of the United States' fruit arriving was higher than for the year as a whole. The elasticity of demand for grapefruit was not great. However, an increase in price of 75 cents from May to June was accompanied by a sharp decline in receipts, and not until the beginning of a price decline from $5.12 per box in September to $3.61 in December did monthly totals reverse the slight downward trend of the summer.

The number of boxes retained for consumption in the Sydney area was 2,893 indicating a per capita consumption of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Lemons. - Lemons were the least in weight and value of the main citrus fruits. Arrivals numbered 1,741 boxes of 80 pounds (figure 36 and table 88, appendix), the value of which was $12,099. This is an average of $6.95 a box. Only in three months did receipts total less than the average for the year, which was 145 boxes per month. These were January (33.1 per cent), March (51.7 per cent), and June (59.3 per cent). In February receipts were 205 boxes or 141.4 per cent of the average. For the other eight months the variation was between 100.7 per cent in May and 125.5 per cent in December.

Monthly average prices ranged between $5.35 in December and $8.26 in October. The former coincided with the second highest monthly receipts but the latter was accompanied merely by a seasonal low. However, the volume and price trends were inverse throughout the year, though it cannot be said that the magnitudes of their movements were consistently proportional.

The variation in annual average prices as between American and other lemons arose partly from the higher price commanded by the former at most times, and partly from the heavier proportionate volume of American receipts at the high price season.

Peaches. - By weight peach receipts at Sydney totalled 66,110 pounds, and the value was $3,656, an average of 5.53 cents per pound (figure 34 and table 92, appendix). The fruit arrived in 5,455 six quart baskets, 130 eleven quart baskets, and 297 boxes and lugs. Nearly all the baskets were shipped from Ontario, whence came 96.5 per cent by weight of all receipts. The Ontario season, however, was almost confined to September, with a few hundred baskets in October. United States grown peaches, arriving as early as July, stretched the season to four months.

The delivered prices of peaches were about 51 cents for 6 quart baskets, 80 cents for 11 quart baskets, and between $2.00 and $5.00 for various other packages from the United States.

Pomegranates. - All pomegranates were shipped from the United States, and the season was confined to October and November. Total receipts were 315 boxes valued at $598 or $1.90 a box. The weight of a box was 25 pounds (table 96, appendix).

Pineapples, nectarines and limes were all imported fruits with very limited sale (tables 94, 90, and 89, appendix).

Unidentified fruit. - The shipments of fruit which have not been identified and categorized were mostly not grown in Canada. The total quantity was 75,486 pounds, of which 55,464 pounds came from overseas through Halifax wharf and 8,813 pounds from the United States. The remaining 14.9 per cent was chiefly from Ontario, the Annapolis Valley and New Brunswick. Shipments of soft summer fruits such as are commonly shipped in 6 quart and 11 quart baskets made up the Ontario and New Brunswick shipments. The value applied to all these shipments of $3,356 is arbitrary, being based on the known values of fruits most likely included in the unidentified total (table 99, appendix).

MEATS

Sydney area receipts of dressed meats and poultry totalled 12,958,693 pounds and cost $1,656,211 (figure 37). After deducting reshipments to points outside the area, consumption was 11,966,437 pounds, worth $1,540,011. The indicated per capita consumption of 132.96 pounds is subject to augmentation by about 3 or 4 pounds to allow for receipts of live lambs, calves, cattle and poultry. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives an estimate of meat consumption for Canada for 1937 of 127.40 pounds of meats and 18.15 pounds of poultry[1], the combined total being, therefore, some ten pounds in excess of that for the Sydney area (tables 100-107 appendix).

Beef.- Beef was the leading meat on the Sydney market. It made up more than 50 per cent of all meat receipts by weight and only a slightly lower proportion by value. The total beef market was 6,713,293 pounds (figure 38 and table 102, appendix), which was diminished by 471,011 pounds of re-exports by local receivers (table 44, appendix). The remaining figure for consumption, 6,242,282 pounds, represents a per capita consumption of 69.4 pounds. The value of all receipts was $714,870, an average of 10.6 cents per pound, though, of course, several main qualities of beef are included in the total. This meat was almost entirely a packing house and import commodity using "import" in the sense of produced elsewhere than in Cape Breton or Nova Scotia. Thus, though 151,827 pounds of beef went to the Sydney market from Cape Breton County, and a further 12,076 pounds from elsewhere in Nova Scotia, none of it might be considered high-class or in any way the product of a beef producing industry. All the rest of the shipments came from packing houses in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, consigned to branches or customers in the Sydney area. The solid car or the mixed meat carlot was the typical shipping medium, as might be expected for a trade of such considerable proportions.

The leading areas of supply as revealed by the shipping records were Ontario and Manitoba, responsible for 38.2 per cent and 37.7 per cent respectively of the volume. These shipments would be chiefly from the abattoirs of Toronto and Winnipeg, and even the Toronto shipments might be from cattle raised in the Prairie Provinces. Most of the rest of the beef came from New Brunswick and Quebec, whence were shipped 11.0 per cent and 10.6 per cent, respectively, of the total. New Brunswick shipments may well have included Prince Edward Island and Central Canada cattle, and shipments from Quebec Province probably included Western and Ontario animals.

The seasonal volume of beef coming on to the Sydney market was somewhat equitable, the variation being between 86.2 per cent of the monthly

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[1] Dominion Bureau of Statistics, "Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1937", tables XVI and XVII

Figure 37.- Receipts of Meats in Sydney Area, 1937

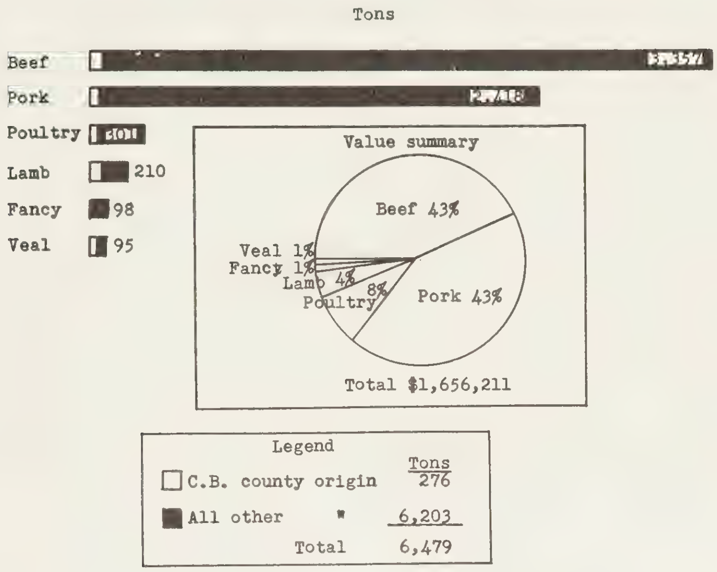


Figure 38.- Receipts of Beef in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

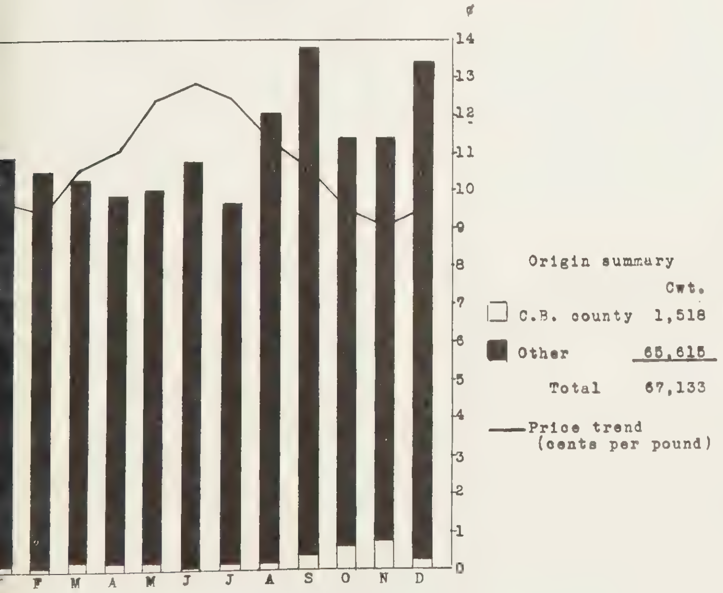
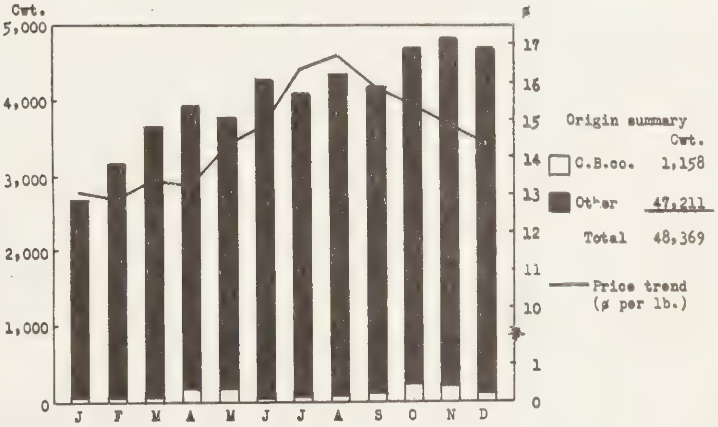


Figure 39.- Receipts of Pork in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937



average for the year in July and 120 per cent in December. However, 53.5 per cent of the year's receipts arrived during the last six months of the year, and only the final five months' totals were higher than the monthly average. There were only four packing companies doing business in the Sydney market area in 1937, and it may be assumed they were readily able to regulate receipts to permit a steady supply through trade channels to consumers.

Average beef prices ranged from 9.1 cents per pound in November to 12.8 cents in June. The general trend was an increase from January (9.7 cents) to June, with a decline to 9.5 cents in December. The price was highest for the main receipts from the various packing houses, and all the local provincial shipments were delivered at prices below the yearly average. These were carcasses of culled dairy cows and steer by-products of dairy herds, and the sellers were paid accordingly. The New Brunswick commercial shipments, perhaps including selected cuts, averaged 11.9 cents. Shipments from the other three provinces cost on the average between 10 and 11 cents.

The quality of beef supplied to the Sydney market can be indicated in precise terms by combining the statements of the three biggest dealers, whose combined sales made up 86 per cent of all beef taken by the market. This classification refers in particular to beef from non-provincial sources but not exclusively so, inasmuch as some of the packers made small local purchases. On the basis of 5,774,298 pounds for which grade information was obtainable, 0.26 per cent of the beef was red brand, 8.22 per cent blue brand, and 91.52 per cent was not classified according to Dominion Government standards.

Table 7.- Quality of Beef Received on the Sydney Market, 1937

Quality	Amount	Proportion
	lb.	%
Red brand	14,901	0.26
Blue brand	474,395	8.22
Other	5,285,002	91.52
Total	5,774,298	100.0

Pork. - Pork ranked second in total weight amongst the meats on the Sydney market, receipts being 4,836,947 pounds valued at $712,011 an average of 14.72 cents per pound (figure 32 and table 105, appendix). This indicates a per capita consumption - after deducting re-exports of 438,689 pounds - of 48.9 pounds per year. The estimated corresponding figure for Canada for 1937 was 62.35 pounds[1/]. The total value of pork receipts was

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[1/] Dominion Bureau of Statistics "Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1937", table XVI.

comparable with the beef figure, though the tonnage was considerably less.

Nova Scotia was of little importance as a supplier of pork, only 3.8 per cent by weight of the total being from the home province. Cape Breton County supplied 2.4 per cent. The leading source of supply was Ontario whence came 28.6 per cent. But New Brunswick, Quebec, and Manitoba each shipped between 20 and 22 per cent.

Because some Prince Edward Island hogs were killed in New Brunswick, the former Province's farms produced more and the latter Province's farms produced less than the amounts indicated in table 105, appendix. Similarly, the provinces in which the hogs were raised for Quebec and Manitoba shipments are not definitely known.

The trend of receipts by monthly totals was upward throughout the year. The first five months' totals were each under the average, and for the final seven months totals exceeded the average. January, the month of least receipts, recorded two-thirds of the average, and November, during which most pork arrived, had a total one and a fifth of the average. This indicates a somewhat even flow of pork to the Sydney market.

Average prices, calculated from total costs of imports during various periods and from various origins, are necessarily rather generalized, inasmuch as various cuts and qualities are included in the totals. The variation in average price of all receipts from month to month was from a low figure of 12.83 cents a pound in February to a high figure of 16.68 cents in August. From June to November the monthly averages were higher than the year's average. Pork products shipped from Prince Edward Island cost more on the average than those from elsewhere. This was because the proportion of smoked and cured cuts was high. In the same way the various types of pork in the shipments from various areas accounted for the differences in average prices. No packing house products came from any Nova Scotia point, and none received over 13 cents a pound for its pork. Pork from other provinces cost over 14 cents a pound.

Fresh pork cuts and carcasses constituted 37.8 per cent of the total weight of pork receipts. Smoke cured meat was 25.9 per cent. Cooked and sweet pickled and dry salted cures were about equal in the other 36 per cent. The smoked meat, being hams, bacons, and the like, cost on the average over 21 cents per pound, and the other three categories each about 12 cents per pound.

A certain portion of the fancy meats must have been pork products.

Dressed poultry.- As with other meat products, poultry was delivered to the Sydney market in both live and dressed condition but much the greater amount arrived dressed (figure 40 and 41 and tables 106 and 144, appendix). The weight of shipments in this form was 603,689 pounds, and live birds marketed weighed 27,717 pounds. The supply of dressed poultry came to the extent of 13.4 per cent from Cape Breton County. The Prairie Provinces supplied 31.1 per cent, most of which arrived in a number of solid cars at the time of holiday demand in December. The only other province shipping in carlots was Prince Edward Island and then only in December, and the year's total for this Province made up 22.8 per cent of all receipts. No other producing areas shipped carlots, but Ontario shipments made up 8.4 per cent of the total. Of the Nova Scotia Counties, Antigonish furnished the greatest amount in the year, 3.4 per cent. There were lesser but relatively large shipments of live poultry from Antigonish.

Seasonally, poultry shipments were chiefly notable for heavy concentration in December, in which month 548 per cent of the monthly average, or 45.7 per cent of the yearly receipts, were recorded. In no other month were receipts as high as the yearly average, but each of the four months, August to November, averaged over 75 per cent. With the exception of January and March, receipts during which were respectively 82.9 per cent and 61.0 per cent of the monthly average for the year, the remaining months' receipts varied between 32 per cent and 39 per cent of the average. To state the seasonal distribution in another way, receipts during the first six months totalled considerably less than during the last six months even if the heavy shipments during December be omitted. This is probably mainly a reflection of spring hatching.

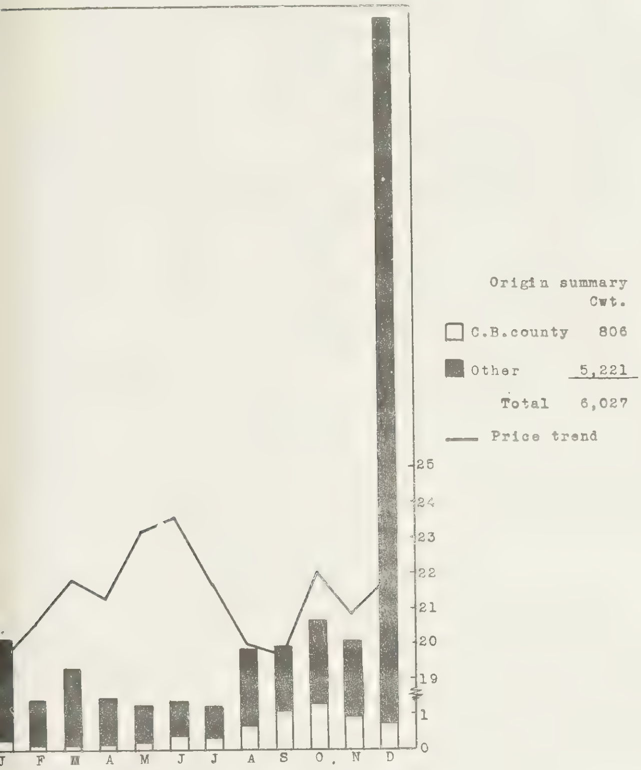
The average monthly price trend was upward from January to June, the increase being from 19.6 cents to 23.5 cents per pound. In the final six months the price was irregular, but closer each month to the average for the year of 21.4 cents than during the first half of the year. The variation in average prices paid for the products of different producing areas were not great nor significant.

Statements of quality of the dressed poultry handled were obtained from four dealers, whose business totalled 63.2 per cent of the poultry shipments from outside Cape Breton County. (These companies handled little or none of the County production). Grade A birds constituted 42.5 per cent by weight of the poultry receipts of these dealers; Grade B birds were 48.4 per cent; and the rest, 9.1 per cent, were Grade C.

Table 8.- Quality of Dressed Poultry Received on the Sydney Market, 1937

Quality	Amount	Proportion
	lb.	%
Grade A	140,266	42.5
Grade B	159,595	48.4
Grade C	29,869	9.1
Total	329,730	100.0

gure 40.- Receipts of Dressed Poultry in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937



ure 41.- Receipts of Live Poultry in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

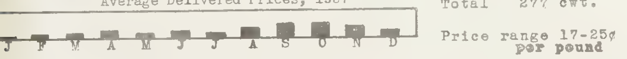


Figure 42.- Receipts of Lambs (Live and Dressed) in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

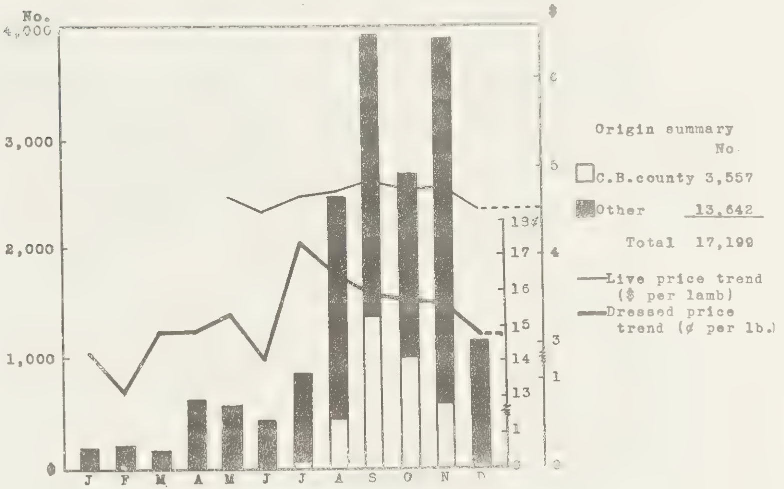


Figure 43.- Receipts of Veal (Live and Dressed in Terms of Dressed) in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

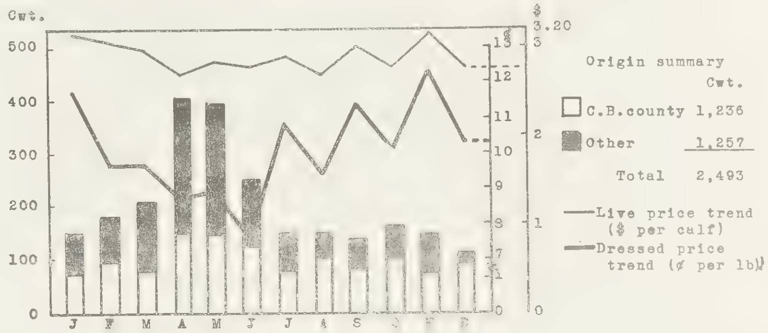
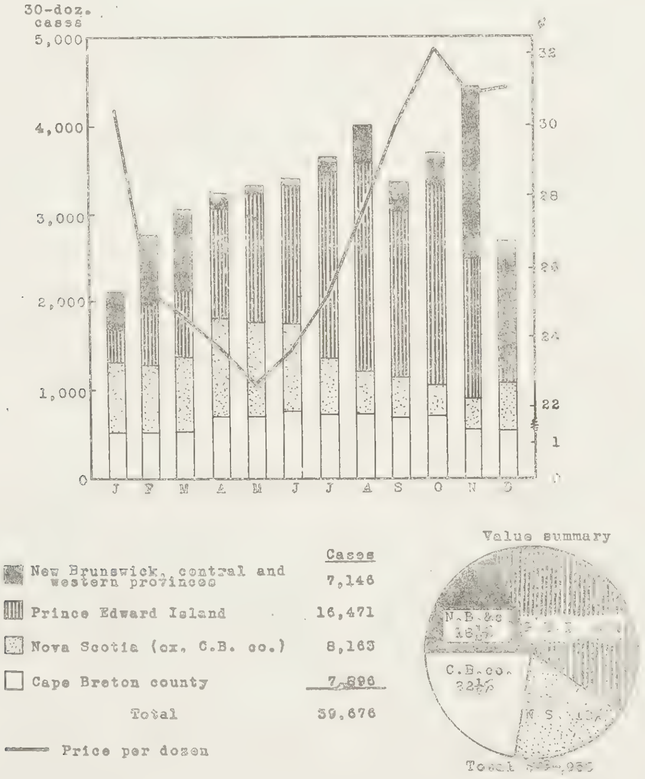


Figure 44.- Receipts of Eggs in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937



Lamb. - Lamb arrived in the Sydney area both live and dressed, and the proportions of each varied considerably according to the season (tables 104 and 142, appendix). The best way to study this commodity, which was of especial importance to both the producers and consumers of the area, is to combine the receipts of live and dressed to indicate total lamb consumption. This has been done in figure 42, which is in terms of live lambs, giving the animal count. The conversion of the dressed receipts has been made on the basis of 40 pounds to the animal. However, some of the dressed meat would have been heavier mutton, and some would have been cuts smaller than the carcass. Furthermore, the average dressed weight of western lambs is not necessarily the same as that of Nova Scotia lambs. Nevertheless the arbitrary figure of 40 pounds may be taken as being as near correct as any single weight might be.

The year's receipts were 17,199 lambs and their equivalents. The figure is made up of 6,693 lambs arriving alive and 420,010 pounds of meat receipts. In terms of meat the total is about 688,000 pounds.

The area of greatest supply was Inverness County, whence came 30.4 per cent of the lamb receipts. Other important supply areas were Cape Breton County, 20.7 per cent; Manitoba (the Prairies), 18.5 per cent; and New Brunswick (including possibly some Prince Edward Island lambs), 13.9 per cent. The remaining 16.5 per cent came from Victoria, Richmond, Antigonish, and Pictou Counties, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Ontario. Cape Breton Island supplied altoghther 54.9 per cent.

Seasonally, receipts were much heavier in the last than in the first half of the year, the proportions being respectively 86.8 per cent and 13.2 per cent. Live shipments, which came from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island points only, were entirely absent previous to May. Even for the more distant areas shipping dressed lambs there was some preponderance in the last half of the year. However, for the final six months of 1937, 67.9 per cent of the lamb receipts at Sydney were from Eastern Nova Scotia, and for the first six months 95.5 per cent were from outside Nova Scotia. Since the Sydney area includes most of the urban portions of the Island, it might be said that Cape Breton is about two-thirds self-supporting in lamb production for the final half of the year, and contributes very little of its smaller consumption from January to June.

The price per pound of the dressed receipts for the first half of the year ranged between monthly averages of 13.2 cents and 15.3 cents. For the latter half the range was 14.7 cents to 17.3 cents. That the price ruled higher when receipts were very much greater is probably accounted for by the higher quality of the spring lamb available in the fall over the mutton making up most of the receipts from January to June.

Live lambs averaged $4.50 each in June. This monthly average increased each month until September's figure of $4.85, after which a decline to $4.52 in December ensued. The average for the year's receipts was $4.77. Just precisely why this trend differed from that for carcasses by the pound was not ascertained, but it would appear that varying average weights in different months must have affected the relation of the two prices.

Probably Eastern Nova Scotia sheep men could, without altering their breeding practices, increase their production by as much as 50 per cent without supplying any market other than that in their local urban centres, already their chief outlet. On the other hand, earlier or later lambing would apparently lead only to competition with chilled and frozen lamb from outside the Maritime Provinces, and bringing to the local breeder a return of doubtful relative profit. For the same reason Cape Breton producers apparently marketed nearly all their lamb crop as such, and did not allow many non-breeding animals to go over to the yearling stage, when a lower price per pound would have failed to compensate for costs of wintering.

Fancy meat. - Although a minor grouping in the meat list, fancy meat receipts outranked in weight those of veal. Their total weight was 195,370 pounds, of which the laid down cost was $15,994, an average of 8.19 cents per pound (table 103, appendix). Ontario, Manitoba, and New Brunswick were the apparent origins of 96.6 per cent of fancy meats, and in fact such shipments were mainly routine partial ladings of mixed meat and packing house products cars from the regional plants in those three Provinces.

The seasonal price trend for fancy meats was distinctly regular. From a low of 7.62 cents per pound in February, the average price increased each month until August when the amount was 9.92 cents. During the rest of the year declines were recorded until the year's low of 7.39 cents was the December average. The variation in the yearly averages of shipments from different areas was much narrower, the low being 7.62 cents per pound for Quebec, and the high 8.35 cents for New Brunswick.

Veal. - Veal, including dressed veal and calves, was one of the lesser meats on the Sydney market. In the dressed form, 190,384 pounds were received (table 107, appendix). Calves numbered 2,104 (table 139, appendix), equivalent to about 59,000 pounds of veal. The combined total indicates an average of about $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds in a total meat consumption of about 135 pounds per capita. The value of veal receipts was $18,291, an average of 9.6 cents per pound. The calves realized $6,055, an average of $2.88 per calf.

Since the number of calves for raising included in the calf receipts was very small, a study of the supply situation in veal might best be made by combining the live and dressed receipts in terms of dressed, as in figure 43. On this basis, Cape Breton County supplied 49.6 per cent of all veal, and the other three Counties of the Island combined another 31.3 per cent. Most of the rest was actual veal from outside Nova Scotia.

The receipts were distinctly seasonal, with only the four months March to June having totals greater than the monthly average for the year. There was considerable tendency to equality in the totals of the other eight months, however, and only those of two months, September and December, were less than 70 per cent of the average for the year.

The price per pound for dressed veal averaged 11.75 cents in January, declined irregularly to 7.57 cents in June, and increased in similar irregular fashion to 12.22 cents in November. The upswing in the last half of the year was modified by December's average of 10.30 cents per pound. The trend of price per calf for the live animals was very similar. In January the average was $3.16, after which the year's low was in August at $2.67, with recovery to $3.16 in November. Again December's average was a considerable decline at $2.77. So this final month recorded not only the least receipts but the lowest live and dressed average prices; it would appear that the use of veal at the holiday season was slight in the Sydney area.

No grading of veal was done and no statement as to the quality of veal received at Sydney can be made. It was presumably somewhat uneven.

EGGS

The Sydney area population consumed 13.2 dozen eggs per capita in 1937. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' estimate for all Canada for the same year is 21.49 dozen.[1] It may reasonably be assumed that production for home use in the various towns accounted for some of the difference. Total receipts were 39,676 cases, costing $324,953, an average of 27.3 cents per dozen delivered on the Sydney market (figure 44 and table 109, appendix). In addition to these eggs in the shell, 33,057 pounds of frozen eggs, valued at $6,574, and estimated to be equivalent to 551 cases, were received (table 110, appendix).

Of the entire year's deliveries of eggs (in the shell), Cape Breton County flocks supplied 7,896 cases, or 19.9 per cent. The proportion of local eggs in all receipts was within three per cent of the year's average in every month except January and November. In the former month local production made up 24.5 per cent of the marketings, and in the latter month only 12.5 per cent. The season of heaviest proportional contribution of local eggs was the three months April-June (22.4 per cent) and that of the lowest the three months October-December (17.1 per cent). The three-month period during which the local County made its biggest proportional contribution to the egg needs of its urban population was the period during which total Nova Scotia shipments were more than half of all receipts. Only in January of the other nine months was this also the case. Antigonish County supplied two-thirds of mainland shipments for the year and not less than half in any month. A similar role of supplying an absolute majority of shipments was taken by Prince Edward Island from July to October, inclusive.

From figure 44 it may also be observed that the areas supplying most of the shipped-in eggs were the Nova Scotia mainland and Prince Edward Island. Only in December did shipments from Ontario outweigh those from either of the two Maritime Province areas mentioned. Mainland shipments predominated during January, February and March, and Prince Edward Island eggs thenceforward until November. Of the other seven provinces New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba contributed shipments, according to the apparent origins as shown in table 110, appendix. However, it was from just these four Provinces that packing companies' mixed cars were shipped, and the producing areas from which supplies were gathered are not known definitely for much of the amounts set opposite these Provinces' names. In general it may be assumed that few or no actual Quebec produced eggs went to Sydney, and that the other two Prairie Provinces produced some of the shipments credited to Manitoba and the Central Provinces. Some New Brunswick shipments may have been produced in Prince Edward Island.

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[1] Dominion Bureau of Statistics, "Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1937", table XVIII.

From figure 44 it may be seen that the trend of monthly shipments was rather regular. The largest volume, 134 per cent of the yearly average, arrived in November, and the increase from a volume of 65 per cent of the yearly average in January had been almost regular, with a temporary high of 121 per cent in August. The decline from November to December was sharp, some 53 per cent. The trend of local production allowed peak deliveries in June, with the seven months April to October being each above average. A similar seven month above average period for all shipments commenced a month later.

The seasonal price trend was generally but not exactly inverse to the volume of receipts. For example, whilst volume increased from January to May at a steady rate, the average cost price declined somewhat similarly. However, whereas volume continued to increase each month until August, the price trend reversed in May, and by September had risen again to the January level, and continued increasing to its maximum in October, after which it remained high till the end of the year. The actual high monthly average price was 32.2 cents per dozen in October, and the low 22.7 cents in May.

The prices at which local producers delivered their eggs averaged considerably higher than the cost of eggs from any other area. For all shipments local farmers obtained an average return of 31.2 cents, and the average price for all shipments including local was but 27.3 cents per dozen. This advantage to the local farmers arose from their ability to fill to a considerable extent the roles of wholesaler or retailer and obtain the higher price available to such dealers for fresh eggs. Only 18 per cent of local eggs were delivered to wholesalers, the rest all realizing the retailers' buying price or more. Furthermore, all local deliveries were fresh. However, since their volume was distributed seasonally more precisely in inverse ratio to the price level than was the case for total receipts, it is clear that no special advantage was taken of selling higher volume at times of high prices.

According to statements obtained from wholesalers handling over half the eggs received on the Sydney market, 44 per cent of their receipts were graded A Large, and another 15 per cent were in the other two A categories. Grade B eggs made up 28 per cent of such receipts, and Grade C the remaining 13 per cent. Concerning shipments to retailers and local deliveries to other than wholesalers, no such complete grading record was obtained, but an assumption that proportions in the better grades were at least as great seems justified, as the time in transit was less on the average in both cases. Quality analysis by origin or season of shipment was not obtained, but the winter months January-March and November and December had much the highest proportion of shipments from distant provinces, which predominated in storage and low grade eggs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter receipts made up over half of the value of all dairy products, and nearly all of the butter was the creamery product (figure 45). Over half of the farm butter receipts were exported, so that the creamery proportion in the amount retained in the area was even greater than shown in the gross receipts. Some $19.91 per capita of dairy products at laid-down cost were consumed in the area. Whole milk made up most of the local County marketings in this group, and local whole milk almost supplied the requirements for this product. No concentrated milk or cheese, and virtually no creamery butter, were supplied from Cape Breton County (tables 111-122, appendix).

Creamery butter.- Creamery butter receipts on the Sydney market totalled 3,180,190 pounds valued at $891,444, an average of 28.0 cents per pound (figure 46 and table 115, appendix). From these receipts 22,273 pounds were deducted by export, and the difference shows a per capita consumption of 35.1 pounds. If dairy butter consumption of 68,917 pounds be included, the per capita butter consumption increases to almost 36 pounds (table 44, appendix). This can be compared to the ratio for all Canada for 1937 of 32.7 pounds.[1]

The Sydney area obtained its creamery butter to the extent of 16.7 per cent from the Province of Nova Scotia and to the extent of 62.2 per cent from the other two Maritime Provinces (table 9). The other 21.1 per cent of supply was from the other Canadian Provinces as far west as Saskatchewan. The home Province supply was provided most abundantly and consistently by Pictou and Colchester Counties, with 12.2 per cent of the 16.7 per cent of all shipments originating in Nova Scotia. Only from these Counties did Nova Scotia butter arrive in every month of the year.

Cape Breton Island supplied 1.7 per cent of all creamery butter, being about one-tenth of that from the Province. The three Island creameries, situated in Victoria and Inverness Counties, did not operate the year round. This is reflected in shipments to the Sydney market, which commenced only in April and had almost ceased by November, though a few boxes arrived in that month and December. This season coincides very closely with the navigation season on the Bras d'Or Lakes, over which considerable of these shipments moved to Sydney, and is related also to the production season of the herds whose product supplied the creameries. The very small quantities of creamery butter originating in Cape Breton County were produced incidentally to the manufacture of ice cream, and probably only to utilize cream past the stage suitable for use in the frozen commodity. Ice cream manufacturers and dealers handled butter, but typically and principally purchased it from mainland creameries. As with plants on Cape Breton Island, creameries in Antigonish, Halifax, and Cumberland Counties, total supply from which was 2.8 per cent of total receipts, landed butter on the Sydney market only during part of the year.

The core of the butter supply in the Sydney area was provided by shipments from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The former Province shipped 26 per cent and the latter 36.2 per cent of all receipts. The New Brunswick supply was in part reworked and printed production of other areas.

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[1] Dominion Bureau of Statistics, "Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1937", table XVIII.

Figure 45.- Receipts of Dairy Products in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

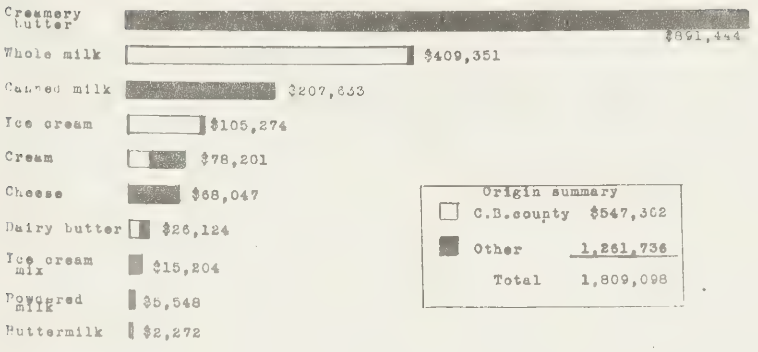

Figure 46.- Receipts of Butter (Creamery and Dairy) in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

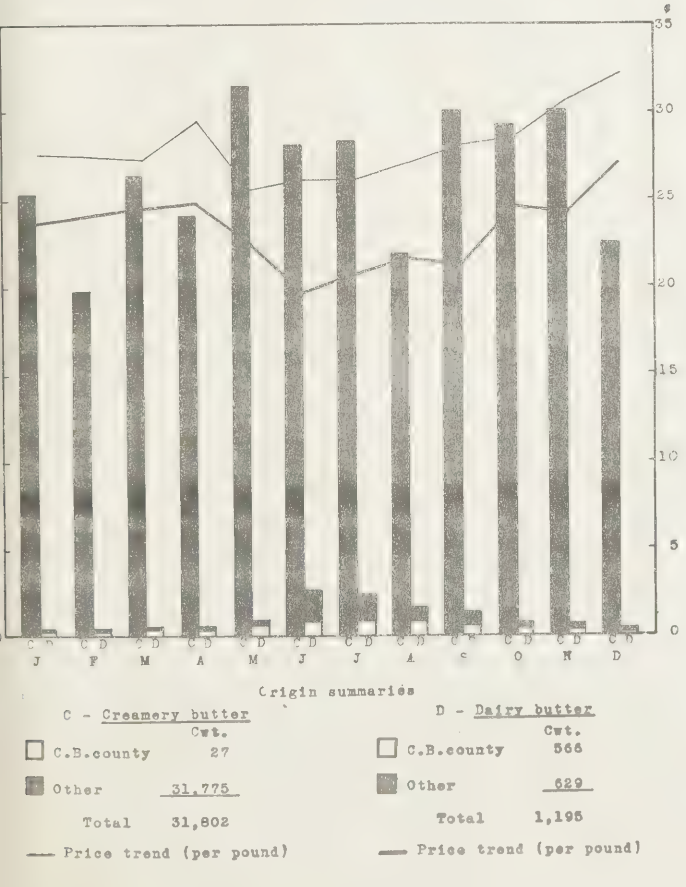

Figure 47.- Receipts of Ice Cream in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

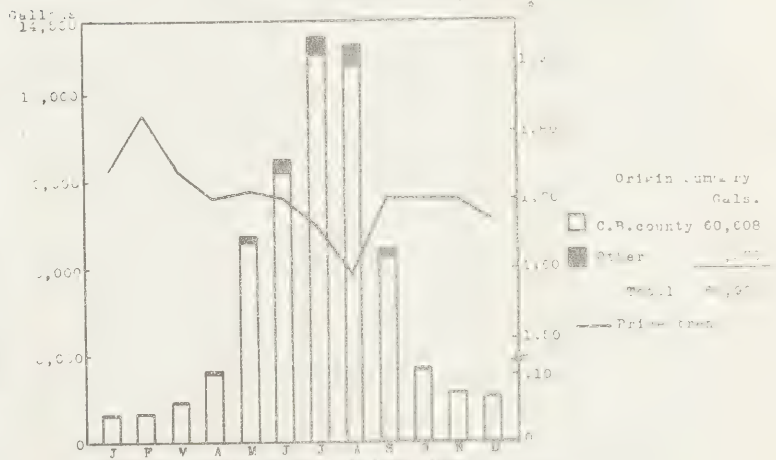

Figure 48.- Receipts of Cheese in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

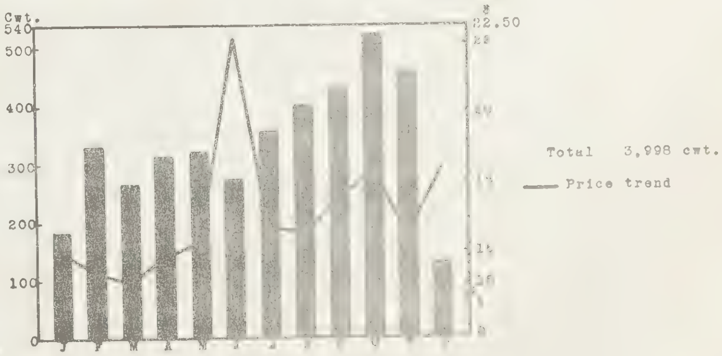

Table 9.- Receipts of Creamery Butter on the Sydney Market by Months, with Proportion from Each Producing Area, 1937

Origin	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cape Breton	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	.2	.3	-	-	-	-	.1
Victoria	-	-	-	.2	.4	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.1	.2	.3	.7
Inverness	-	-	-	2.6	.4	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.1	.2	.3	.9
Antigonish	-	-	-	-	1/	3.1	11.0	4.0	6.8	1.1	.1	-	2.3
Picton	12.2	17.1	19.4	13.3	5.4	4.9	8.1	5.6	6.4	0.9	6.5	8.3	9.2
Colchester	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.9	4.4	3.6	2.6	3.3	3.1	5.6	3.0
Halifax	.4	.3	.2	2.8	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.2	.4
Cumberland	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1	.3	.1	-	-	-	.1
Nova Scotia Total	14.8	20.6	21.3	21.7	9.4	13.4	27.3	16.9	19.4	13.5	10.6	12.7	16.7
Prince Edward Island	33.7	26.2	20.1	5.8	3.0	29.2	24.9	28.4	25.9	49.2	30.5	30.5	26.0
New Brunswick	31.4	36.0	43.6	36.6	54.7	42.1	38.4	48.0	33.8	28.2	31.6	32.8	36.2
Quebec	1.4	14.6	1.5	26.5	32.7	1.3	.8	-	7.7	.2	4.7	19.6	9.1
Ontario	.1	.4	.2	3.1	10.2	7.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	2.0
Manitoba	7.6	2.2	4.7	6.3	5.0	6.9	8.5	6.6	.1	.9	13.0	4.1	5.6
Saskatchewan	11.0	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	7.9	9.3	-	4.4
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
lb.	253,954	199,590	265,081	240,676	314,739	282,493	284,575	219,834	300,347	292,680	300,707	225,524	3,180,190
Per cent of monthly average	95.8	75.3	100.0	90.8	118.8	106.6	107.4	82.9	113.3	110.4	113.5	85.1	1,200.0

1/ Less than .05%

From each of these Provinces the traffic was somewhat consistent throughout the year. Their combined seasonal trend can be indicated by stating that their combined shipments approximated to or were lower than the monthly average from January to May and in December, and were above the average in the six months June to November. An equalizing tendency was to some extent introduced by shipments from the four central and western Provinces. For example, in April and May combined shipments from these Provinces were highest, whilst receipts from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick were amongst the lowest of the year.

On the basis of total shipments, monthly volume varied from the average by not over 20 per cent in eleven of the months, the exception being February with volume of 75.3 per cent of the average. Only two other months' totals varied from the average by over 15 per cent. These were May (3.8 per cent over the limit) and August (2.1 per cent under the limit). The six months January to April and August and December had receipts under the average. There were therefore two three-month periods, May-July and September-November, during which each monthly total exceeded the average.

Some explanation of these trends can be obtained in the average monthly price movement. This moved very narrowly between 27 and 28 cents per pound for the first quarter, slightly under the year's average. A two cent increase was recorded in April, when also receipts declined. The year's low price coinciding with the beginning of pasturing was recorded in May, during which month more butter arrived than in any other month. The price trend was upward for the rest of the year, but only moderately so until October. During the same period receipts were rather even except for August's low figure. There were price jumps of about two cents in November and December, and a sharp decline in purchases came in December when receipts declined from 13.5 per cent over the average in November to 14.9 per cent below it. December's average price of 32.2 cents per pound was more than 4 cents above the year's average.

Prevailing prices varied as between shipping areas. Nova Scotia mainland butter obtained in each month a premium of from one to two cents over the average for all shipments. The price of Prince Edward Island butter averaged the same as all receipts, and the New Brunswick product realized slightly less. Receipts from farther west except from Saskatchewan (the irregular shipments from which arrived in seasons of higher values), and those from Cape Breton Island realized somewhat less than the average. These standard or continuing price differentials were accounted for not merely by differences in quality but also by differences in the marketing mechanism through which the product of different areas moved. Thus whilst the wholesale trade in Sydney leaned heavily upon New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island creameries and dealers for steady year-round supply, the volume marketing of Nova Scotia plants was essentially based upon the Halifax market, to which most of the output went. The considerable though minor sales of Nova Scotia butter at Sydney were predominantly consigned to retailers, hotels, restaurants, and such and not to the "trade". In this way the provincial creameries tended to realize, not the buying price of the Sydney wholesalers but their selling price, and the competition was not between Nova Scotia creameries on the one hand and those of other provinces, but rather between the former and the Sydney produce dealers. The creameries, without office or storage space in Sydney, sacrificed volume of sales on that market but obtained their one or two cent premium on each pound of butter sold. Of the butter from west of the Maritime Provinces as well as that from Cape Breton Island, it can be said that it was typically marketed through the regular trade in Sydney, and therefore was delivered at a lower price than was paid for most of the mainland output.

The differences in packaging of butter as received at Sydney can be related for the most part to the origin. All Maritime butter was packaged in boxes of 30 two pound flat prints. The box was nearly always wood, but some fibre boxes have been used experimentally. From other provinces shipments were generally in standard 56 pound boxes. The net weight of these depended upon whether they were packed solid or with prints. If the former, they weighed 56 pounds net; if the latter they weighed 44 or 48 pounds according to the type of print. Most of the shipments to Sydney in 1937 from Ontario and the Prairies were solids, or boxes of 56 pounds of butter. From Quebec the boxes were packed with one or two pound prints and weighed 44 pounds or a little more.

Dairy butter.- Farm made butter was comparatively unimportant on the Sydney market, its proportion in total consumption of butter being only 2.1 per cent. However, since a higher proportion of dairy butter was exported than for any other commodity handled on the market, 42.6 per cent, the proportion of such butter in total receipts before deduction of exports was a little higher at 3.7 per cent. Total quantity handled through the Sydney market (not including direct consignments from shipping point to export) was 119,537 pounds, which realized for the Cape Breton Island and other farmers who produced it $26,124, an average of 21.9 cents per pound (figure 46 and table 114, appendix).

The outstanding feature of this commodity was its large market in the French colony of St.Pierre-Miquelon, and the total amount[1] moving from Canada to the French colony was somewhat greater than that appearing as export deduction in table 44, appendix, which is to say that not all the traffic went through dealers in the Sydney area. The export deduction from Sydney receipts as recorded was 50,620 pounds, and St. Pierre was the destination of nearly all of this.

Of the butter actually delivered to Sydney other than on a straight transit basis, 56,644 pounds, or 47.4 per cent, was from Cape Breton County, and 58,311 pounds, or 48.8 per cent, from the other three Counties of the Island. The remaining 3.8 per cent came mostly from the Nova Scotia mainland and Prince Edward Island.

Biggest seasonal volume arrived in June and July, when 41.7 per cent of the year's supply was delivered. August and September also had receipts above the yearly average. This was the seasonal distribution for each of the Cape Breton Island producing areas, although the concentration into summer sales for Cape Breton County was not so emphatic as in Inverness and Victoria. Spring freshening of the kind of herds which produced the milk for this butter probably accounted for the summer concentration of sales.

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[1] Canadian exports of butter to St.Pierre in 1937 were 82,200 pounds, valued at $18,975.00. Trade of Canada, calendar year 1937, p. 73.

Cape Breton County deliveries realized 24.8 cents per pound and the main supplies from the other Island Counties less than 20 cents. This difference existed because while over half County sales were to consumers, most of the shipped-in supply was for export.

This butter has, it was reported, obtained a lessening home market for many years owing to its uneven and poor quality. It is probable that this criticism would not apply generally to the farm butter peddled by the maker to consumers, as such a producer would find it necessary to supply a satisfactory grade of butter to hold his customers, just as his vegetables and other products tended to good quality even though actual grading was not practised. But wholesalers handling dairy butter in quantity were not so well able to check on the individual makers, of whom, of course, there were hundreds.

The typical package for commercial sale of dairy butter was the wooden tub or pail, a home-made article. The content of these tubs was not standardized to the ounce, but they were mostly of capacities for 12 and 20 pounds of butter. For the most part they were fresh for shipment with no attempt to use them more than once for butter. At least for the St. Pierre trade they appear to have given satisfaction.

Buttermilk.- Consumption of buttermilk of 9,176 gallons was about one-tenth of a gallon per capita. At an average price of 24.8 cents a gallon the value of receipts was $2,272.00 (table 115, appendix). Local production constituted 84.9 per cent of the supply, and most of the rest came from Colchester County creameries. Local supply was mostly the farm product, but some sales were made by the one butter making plant in Sydney. The tendency to evenness of sales in various seasons is explained by the fact that the same local farmers who arranged to have butter for direct consumer sales throughout the year could furnish a corresponding steady volume of buttermilk. It was stated to the enumerators that the buttermilk market was far from saturated, and study was being given to the possibility of furnishing cultured buttermilk and so alleviate the surplus milk problem which appeared likely to be recurrent. However, no cultured buttermilk was offered in 1937.

Ice cream.- The Sydney area in 1937 consumed 62,378 gallons of ice cream with a laid down cost of $105,274.00. Of this, 60,608 gallons were made in and distributed from Sydney (figure 47 and table 118, appendix). Two plants manufactured ice cream, in the one case in conjunction with distribution of pasteurized milk and cream, in the other case as a main business with also some cream and butter sales. From the point of view of these two concerns, the entire ice cream business was wholesale, the value of their ice cream sales in 1937 being $101,719. The shipped-in ice cream, which

Table 10.- Daily Average Sales of Ice Cream in Sydney Area by Months and Localities, 1937

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Year's	total
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	$
Sydney City	16.5	19.0	22.6	37.5	99.6	134.6	185.0	182.2	92.2	36.7	27.2	26.6	73.8	26,923	44,575
Southside	9.9	11.1	14.2	32.3	91.7	137.4	192.7	187.7	91.3	31.2	21.4	19.3	70.5	25,732	44,087
Northside	4.6	5.6	7.4	11.0	36.9	55.2	76.5	72.8	37.1	14.2	9.4	6.2	28.3	10,323	16,612
Total	31.0	35.7	44.2	80.8	228.2	327.2	454.2	442.7	220.6	82.1	58.0	52.1	172.6	62,973	105,274

Table 11.- Average Daily Sales of Pasteurized Milk at Retail and at Wholesale in Sydney Area, by Months, 1937

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average per day	Total
	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.
Retail	2,588	2,680	2,961	2,999	3,075	3,267	3,154	3,265	3,316	3,351	3,548	3,578	3,151	1,150,021
Wholesale	2,036	2,189	2,339	2,438	2,588	2,672	3,014	3,233	3,321	3,233	3,447	3,417	2,831	1,033,337
Total	4,624	4,869	5,300	5,437	5,663	5,939	6,168	6,498	6,637	6,584	6,995	6,995	5,982	2,183,358
Proportion retail %	56.0	55.0	55.9	55.2	54.3	55.0	51.1	50.2	50.0	50.9	50.7	51.1		52.7

was but 3.8 per cent of the supply, came in bulk only from mainland manufacturers to retailers, and competed on a price basis.

Table 10 shows the seasonal distribution of these sales as well as the amounts sold in the three urban areas. Sydney city consumed 26,923 gallons, being 42.7 per cent of the total; Glace Bay and Southside, 25,732 gallons, 40.9 per cent; and the Northside, 10,323 gallons, or 16.4 per cent. The imported shipments went somewhat equitably to the three areas.

Seasonally, sales were very much concentrated in the summer months, as would be expected. July daily average sales were 454 gallons, August's 443 gallons. In these two months 44.1 per cent of the year's business was done; in the five months May-September, 81.5 per cent. January sales were lowest of all the months, averaging 31 gallons a day.

The price of all ice cream, both locally manufactured and shipped in, averaged $1.67 a gallon for the year. The monthly average declined from a February average of $1.82 to $1.59 in August, and then rose to $1.70 in September, October and November. Actually the price of ice cream did not change a great deal, but the lower price bulk sales were a larger proportion of sales in summer than in winter. Of the 60,608 gallons of locally manufactured ice cream, 25.7 per cent was packaged and the rest was bulk. All the shipped-in product was bulk, so that the packaged proportion of the total was but 24.7 per cent.

Of the locally manufactured ice cream, 34.6 per cent was vanilla flavour, 19.2 per cent maple walnut, 12.6 per cent strawberry, and the rest caramel, cherry, chocolate, orange and pineapple flavours. The flavouring of the shipped-in ice cream is not known.

As in the case of pasteurized cream sold in the Sydney area, most of the cream for ice cream manufacture was produced outside Cape Breton County. Colchester County supplied most of the cream for both the Sydney plants, and one of them used also a certain proportion from outlying parts of Cape Breton Island. Much of this raw material arrived in the form of ice cream mix (tables 117,118, and 119, appendix).

Canned milk. - Canned milk receipts on the Sydney market were 50,300 cases in 1937 (table 121, appendix). The net weight of this was about 2.4 million pounds, and it would have been manufactured from a like number of quarts of whole milk. Thus it may be said that consumption of canned milk in the Sydney area was equal to about 53 per cent of the consumption of fresh milk. It was equivalent to an additional daily consumption of 0.15 pint per capita, making, with consumption of fresh milk, a portion of half a pint per capita. There were only two sources of consequence, Ontario and the Nova Scotia mainland. The former supplied 66.6 per cent of the number of cases and the latter 33.1 per cent.

Seasonally the variation in volume of shipments was not very significant. Each of the first two quarters of the year recorded 23 per cent of the year's receipts, after which there were quarterly increases to

24.9 per cent and 29.1 per cent respectively, of the year's total. The average price of canned milk is shown in the table as $4.13 per case. Actually no case cost just this figure, as two main kinds of milk are included, evaporated and condensed. The average price of the former delivered in Sydney was about $3.50 per case and of the latter about $8.00 per case. The proportion of evaporated milk in all receipts was somewhat greater than three-quarters. The price variation from month to month arose mainly from differences in proportions of evaporated and condensed milk.

Cheese. - Receipts of this commodity on the Sydney market cannot be discussed in detail as only rail receipts information was utilized, and this furnishes no detailed clues as to which shipments are Canadian (factory) cheese and which are processed. There is considerable divergence in price between these two types. Average prices furnished by some of the more important cheese receivers have been applied, with the result that the totals for the table may be presumed to be more nearly accurate than the individual values for items.

The reason for not probing the supply of this commodity more thoroughly is suggested by a glance at table 116, appendix: cheese is of practically no current interest to dairy farmers of Nova Scotia. Only 355 pounds of cheese, less than one-tenth of one per cent of supply, originated in Nova Scotia. This small amount must be presumed to have been farm cheese, as there are no factories in the Province. The Halifax shipments were from wholesalers, and were not provincially produced.

Ontario and Quebec together supplied about three-quarters of the receipts, and other lesser amounts came from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Seasonally the volume was rather regular, with, however, somewhat heavier receipts in the last half than in the first half of the year (figure 48). The average price for all shipments was 17 cents a pound. Because of lack of information as to quality and type, no benefit will be obtained from drawing conclusions from the average prices for months or origins.

Powdered milk. - This commodity was used mostly if not exclusively by bakeries. Receipts totalled 46,234 pounds, and were valued at $5,548 an average of 12 cents a pound (table 122, appendix). The manufacture must have required about 148,000 quarts of whole milk (not including, of course, the butterfat portion). The chief source of supply was apparently New Brunswick, whence came 56.2 per cent of shipments, the rest being from Halifax, Quebec, and Ontario. Whether or not these were the actual locations of the processing plants or of the farms where the milk was produced is not known. The main shipping container was the wooden barrel. Volume of receipts in various months did not vary greatly.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of milk and cream in the towns of the Sydney area was the subject of a special portion of the 1937 market study. In the case of milk the investigation followed a somewhat similar survey[1] made in 1931, and several comparisons between the situation in 1931 and that in 1937 are possible.

Table 12 records that the number of distributors had increased from 91 to 97, 6.6 per cent, but that pasteurizing plants had increased from 3 to 6, 100 per cent, with producer distributors numbering only 3 more than in 1930-31, a 3.4 per cent increase. Total sales had increased from 3,502,309 quarts to 4,521,266 quarts, or from a daily average of 9,595 quarts in 1930-31 to 12,387 quarts in 1937, an increase of 29.1 per cent. Pasteurized milk sales amounted to 1,032,047 quarts in 1930-31, 29.5 per cent of the total. In 1937 the pasteurized total had increased 111.6 per cent to 2,183,158 quarts, being 48.3 per cent of all milk sold that year.

On the basis of sales made by distributors, the proportion of milk sold at retail was 84 per cent of all sales, being 2,942,435 quarts in 1930-31 and only 67.6 per cent or 3,054,356 quarts in 1937.

A downward revision in milk prices, both those paid by distributors to producers and those charged the public by distributors, had taken place in the six year interval. Producers who sold in bulk to distributors obtained an average of only 5.87 cents per quart in 1937, whereas they had received an average of 7.44 cents according to the earlier survey. The decline was 21.1 per cent. Retail prices had likewise fallen for the whole area from an average of 14.06 cents to 12.25 cents, a decrease of 12.9 per cent. In each of the three sub-areas similar decreases ranging between 11.7 per cent and 14.8 per cent took place.

Sydney area consumers were drinking only a little more milk per capita in the liquid fresh form in 1937 than in 1930-31, but they were consuming considerably more milk for an increased population. There was a much higher proportion of pasteurized milk processed by a larger number of plants. Prices were down nearly 2 cents per quart both retail and wholesale. Probably the local milk shed had widened, and whereas seasonal shipments from the mainland were required only in very small quantities in 1930-31, in 1937 nearly 140,000 quarts, as much as 10 per cent of the total supply in some months, arrived from distant dairying districts (table 12C, appendix).

Whilst much more milk was going to the public from processors not themselves producers, yet the number of farmer-distributors had not declined, and the average daily sales of each were less (77 quarts in 1930-31, 70 quarts in 1937).

Of the 4,521,266 quarts of milk distributed commercially in the Sydney area in 1937, 2,183,358 quarts were pasteurized and were the product of six plants. The rest of the supply, 2,337,908 quarts of raw milk, was distributed by 91 farmers, all of whom produced their own supply as a general practice. A number of the producers failed to produce their total

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[1] The marketing of milk in the Sydney-Glace Bay area of Nova Scotia; Economics Division, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, 1933.

Table 12 - Comparison of Milk Marketing Data for the Sydney-Glace Bay Area, 12 Months 1930-31 and Calendar Year, 1937

		Yearly		Daily	
		Sept. 1930 - Aug. 1931	1937	Sept. 1930 - Aug. 1931	1937
Pasteurizing plants	No.	3	6		
Producer-distributors of raw milk	No.	86	91		
Total distributors	No.	91	97		
Pasteurized milk sold	qt.	1,032,047	2,183,358	2,828	5,982
Raw milk sold	qt.	2,470,262	2,337,908	6,767	6,405
Total milk sold	qt.	3,502,309	4,521,266	9,595	12,387
Proportion pasteurized	%	29.5	48.3		
Milk sold wholesale	qt.	559,876	1,466,910	1,534	4,019
Milk sold retail	qt.	2,942,433	3,054,356	8,061	8,368
Proportion sold retail	%	84.0	67.6		
Average price per quart paid for bulk milk	¢	7.44[1]	5.87[2]		
Average selling price per quart, retail	¢	14.06	12.25	12.9% decrease	
Sydney	¢	13.34	11.74	12.0% "	
Glace Bay New Waterford Dominion Reserve	¢	14.97	13.22	11.7% "	
North Sydney Sydney Mines	¢	13.61	11.60	14.8% "	

[1] By 16 distributors including 3 pasteurizing plants.

[2] By 7 pasteurizing plants. No other distributors bought regularly.

sales needs for certain periods, at which times they bought neighbours' milk in bulk and also bottled pasteurized milk, but all such duplications have been eliminated from the above figures and throughout. It is easiest to present the milk marketing situation at Sydney, then, by separating pasteurized milk, sold by companies and co-operatives which are not usually producers, from raw milk sold by farmers, each of whom produces most of the year his own sales requirements.

Pasteurized milk. - The 2,105,358 quarts of pasteurized milk sold in the Sydney area in 1937 were [illegible] per cent of commercial sales (table 10). However, an almost steady increase throughout the year in sales of pasteurized milk amounting to 51.3 per cent from January to December (figure 47) made for a steadily increasing proportion of pasteurized milk in total sales. Thus the proportion was 41.3 per cent in January, 49.5 per cent in July, and 51.8 per cent in December (table 18). Apparently, then, 1937 was a very dynamic year in the organization of milk distribution in this area, and the process of centralization went forward rapidly with increase in pasteurized output.

From what source of supply the pasteurized milk distributors gained their market is not altogether clear. If it were from regular producer-distributors, the figures scarcely show it. If it were at the expense of the canned milk trade, 1937 monthly import figures of manufactured milk do not reveal it (table 121, appendix). If it were a case of established customers of pasteurizing distributors increasing their purchases and non-milk users being persuaded to commence using pasteurized milk, relatively buoyant payrolls in the area in 1937 would seem to confirm this likelihood. If it were a case of backyard cows being dispensed with and consumers formerly obtaining milk from such turning to the pasteurized product, there is not enough evidence to check it.

On the other hand some inadequacies of the figures as presented are recognized and mentioned here. Of the six pasteurizing plants, four, supplying over 80 per cent of pasteurized sales, furnished exact records of business done in the year. Few of the 91 producer-distributors, however, provided detailed records, furnishing rather carefully weighed estimates from memory aided in some cases by partial records. An attempt was made to question all distributors doing business in 1937, whether they were still in business in 1938 or not. It is possible that some ceasing business or handing routes over to pasteurizers in the year under study were omitted. Also those giving estimates may have failed in some cases to indicate declines in sales in the course of 1937. Every attempt was made at accuracy, but since access to sales records was so often not possible, no final check could be made.

As shown in table 11, distributors' retail sales of pasteurized milk were 1,150,021 quarts, being 52.7 per cent of their total output. There was, however, a trend during the year toward an increase in the wholesale proportion (figure 48). In January retail sales were 53 per cent of the total number of quarts sold, in December only 51.1 per cent. There was a growing tendency on the part of pasteurizing concerns to operate distant routes through contractors who bought their daily loads outright, rather than through employees driving plant trucks. However, one plant had an entirely retail business in over half the towns, and another's was entirely wholesale including local business. The first was a consumers' co-operative with its own branch store and truck distribution system; the other had no employee-drivers, and although realizing only a wholesale price on all output, dispensed with nearly all bookkeeping and staff other than a small number of plant operators.

Figure 51 indicates that over half the pasteurized milk output of the area was sold in Sydney, where five of the six plants are. It is possible, however, that if all amounts such as sales to trucker-contractors who, though calling at the plant for their load, sold it in another town, had been correctly shown the Sydney figures would have been slightly less. Most such cases were recognized and shown under the proper town, however. Glace Bay took another 30 per cent of the output, Sydney Mines 10 per cent, and the rest was divided between New Waterford and North Sydney.

The rate at which pasteurized milk was gaining a market in the different towns can be shown roughly by expressing the increase of December sales over January sales as a percentage of the latter. Thus, consumption in Sydney increased 63.9 per cent, in Glace Bay 36.5 per cent, in New Waterford 158.3 per cent, in North Sydney 5.4 per cent and in Sydney Mines 27.1 per cent (table 13). On the basis of information obtained about 1938 business it is safe to say that these gains continued into that year, although not necessarily at the same rates. Furthermore the town of Reserve, formerly receiving virtually no pasteurized milk, began to be supplied to some extent in 1938.

Of the towns in which pasteurized milk was distributed, the retail price of milk was lowest on the average in Sydney. However, prices in Glace Bay, North Sydney and Sydney Mines dropped from 13 to 12 cents a quart during the year, so that at the close of the year only New Waterford had a prevailing price for pasteurized milk of over 12 cents, and in fact most of the milk sold there, both pasteurized and raw, cost 14 cents retail. The prevailing Sydney price, which was actually 12 cents, appears lower in table 14 because some dairies sold to consumers taking several quarts a day at 11 cents.

The wholesale averages contain several types of prices, particularly for Sydney where milk to stores sold for 10 cents and to route contractors and certain other buyers of bulk milk at 8 cents, and, in fact, several other prices above and below these were charged to various types of customers. In Glace Bay, North Sydney and Sydney Mines wholesale sales were mostly to route contractors, whereas in New Waterford sales were made also to stores by plant-owned trucks.

Relatively high test milk is the rule in the Sydney area, enforcement being only by consumer choice. The dairies require tests from their farmer-suppliers of about 4 per cent, and it appears that the product offered to the public tests from 3.5 per cent to 4 per cent, or a little higher. Raw milk distributors maintain this standard in most cases.

Table 13.- Average Daily Sales of Pasteurized Milk in Sydney Area Towns, by Months, 1937

City or town	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average per day	Average increase Dec. over Jan.	Proportion of all sales
	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	%	%
Sydney	2,283	2,378	2,749	2,869	2,991	3,097	3,394	3,575	3,467	3,420	3,654	3,661	3,122	63.9	52.2
Glace Bay	1,472	1,556	1,599	1,656	1,762	1,804	1,730	1,754	1,965	1,964	2,079	2,010	1,777	36.5	29.7
New Waterford	150	150	150	150	151	262	290	327	346	348	361	388	257	158.3	4.3
North Sydney	184	190	188	186	189	199	198	199	202	198	195	194	193	5.4	3.2
Sydney Mines	534	596	614	576	571	577	556	643	657	654	706	742	653	27.1	10.6
Total	4,623	4,870	5,300	5,437	5,664	5,939	6,168	6,498	6,637	6,584	6,995	6,995	6,002	51.3	100.0

Table 14.- Average Monthly and Yearly Prices Per Quart for Pasteurized Milk in Sydney Area Towns, 1937

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
Retail													
Sydney	11.8	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8
Glace Bay	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.4
New Waterford	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
North Sydney	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.4	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.3
Sydney Mines	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.4
All towns	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2
Wholesale													
Sydney	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.4
Glace Bay	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
New Waterford	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
North Sydney	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Sydney Mines							8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
All towns	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9

Raw milk. - A discussion of raw milk distribution in the Sydney area towns is almost the same as a description of the milk business of producer-distributors. According to the 91 records of producer-distributors, only 24,730 quarts of pasteurized milk were sold by raw milk dealers, an insignificant addition of 1.1 per cent to their raw milk supply of 2,337,908 quarts. For the 8 producer-distributors handling pasteurized milk, however, such sales were 6 per cent of their total milk sales (and omitting one man whose year-round sales were 50 per cent pasteurized, 7 dealers sold pasteurized milk equal to 2.6 per cent of their total milk sales). Pasteurized milk purchases were made mostly to supplement the dealers' own supply when production declined in the winter. Further, of the raw milk dealers it can be said that they sold mainly milk produced by their own herds. Only six distributors reported buying raw milk in bulk from neighbours to supplement their own supply seasonally. The amount of these purchases was 19,118 quarts in the year, being only 5.3 per cent of the supply of those buying and 0.8 per cent of all raw milk sales. The number of dealers reporting purchases of either raw or pasteurized milk was 13 (one bought both), so that 78 dealers, or 85.7 per cent of the group, sold only their own production. The self-dependent group was even greater in the pasture season of high milk flow. If we consider now the raw milk marketed in the area in 1937, we shall be taking into account 98.95 per cent of the sales of the raw milk dealers, and the rest will have been included in the figures for output of pasteurizing plants.

Ninety-one farmer-distributors sold 2,362,688 quarts of milk of which 24,780 quarts were resold from pasteurizing supply. This is 6,473 quarts a day, or an average per dealer of 71 quarts. However, arranging dealers according to daily sales in 25-quart intervals as in figure 52 and table 15, shows the 26-50 quart group as modal with 27 dealers or 29.6 per cent of the total. Sixteen dealers sold 25 quarts or less, 14 were in each of the groups 51-75 quarts and 76-100 quarts, and lesser numbers in the higher frequencies up to 250 quarts.

Table 15.- Distribution of Raw Milk Dealers of the Sydney Area According to Number of Quarts Sold Daily, 1937

City or town	Dealers in each place		Quarts sold per day by each dealer								
	No.	%	0-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	101-125	126-150	151-175	176-200	Over 200
Sydney	29	31.8	1	10	5	4	3	5	1	-	-
Glace Bay	17	18.7	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	-	-
Reserve	2	2.2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dominion	2	2.2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Waterford	16	17.6	8	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	1
North Sydney	18	19.8	1	7	5	4	-	1	-	-	-
Sydney Mines	7	7.7	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dealers in each sales class No.	91		16	27	14	14	6	8	4	1	1
Dealers in each sales class %		100.0	17.6	29.6	15.4	15.4	6.6	8.8	4.4	1.1	1.1

Table 16.- Average Number of Quarts Per Day of Raw Milk Sold at Retail and at Wholesale in Sydney Area Towns, by Months, 1957

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average per day	Total	Proportion retail
	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	%
Sydney															
Ret.	1,913	1,914	1,783	1,770	1,790	1,752	1,737	1,737	1,763	1,788	1,794	1,796	1,796	655,594	76.2
Wh.	544	541	544	558	539	588	582	557	547	541	601	599	561	204,750	
Total	2,457	2,455	2,327	2,328	2,329	2,340	2,319	2,294	2,310	2,329	2,395	2,395	2,357	860,144	
Glace Bay															
Ret.	1,097	1,095	1,097	1,105	1,096	1,066	1,081	1,081	1,056	1,083	1,108	1,108	1,089	397,553	81.4
Wh.	267	237	237	240	243	232	232	232	243	271	271	271	248	90,585	
Total	1,364	1,332	1,334	1,345	1,339	1,298	1,313	1,313	1,299	1,354	1,379	1,379	1,337	488,138	
New Waterford															
Ret.	924	924	875	862	888	883	883	883	883	894	899	899	891	325,218	95.4
Wh.	44	44	40	40	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	45	15,844	
Total	968	968	915	902	932	927	927	927	927	938	943	943	934	341,062	
Dominion															
Ret	135	135	135	135	135	105	105	105	120	135	135	135	126	46,065	100.0
Reserve															
Ret.	110	105	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	39,950	100.0
North Sydney															
Ret.	866	866	866	866	866	866	871	871	866	866	866	866	866	316,221	73.9
Wh.	302	302	302	302	302	312	317	317	302	302	302	302	306	111,645	
Total	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,178	1,188	1,188	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,172	427,864	
Sydney Mines															
Ret.	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	123,735	91.9
Wh.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	10,950	
Total	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	134,685	
Total															
Ret.	5,384	5,376	5,213	5,205	5,224	5,121	5,126	5,126	5,143	5,215	5,245	5,251	5,217	1,904,335	
Wh.	1,187	1,158	1,143	1,150	1,158	1,214	1,205	1,180	1,166	1,188	1,248	1,246	1,188	433,573	
Total	6,571	6,534	6,356	6,355	6,382	6,335	6,331	6,306	6,309	6,403	6,493	6,497	6,405	2,337,908	
Retail %	81.9	82.3	82.0	81.9	81.8	80.8	81.0	81.3	81.5	81.4	80.8	80.8			81.5

Table 17.- Average Monthly and Yearly Prices Per Quart for Raw Milk in Sydney Area Towns, 1937

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
Retail													
Sydney	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.7
Glace Bay	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.7
New Waterford	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.2
North Sydney	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
Sydney Mines	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Dominion	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
Reserve	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
All towns	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.3
Wholesale													
Sydney	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4
Glace Bay	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
New Waterford	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
North Sydney	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Sydney Mines	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
All towns	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2

The volume of sales of raw milk was fairly evenly maintained from month to month. Figure 50 shows that the daily average was highest in January, 6,571 quarts, and lowest in August, 6,306 quarts. These figures were 102.6 per cent and 98.5 per cent respectively of the daily average for the year, 6,405 quarts. The slight trend suggested by these two monthly figures is confirmed by the averages for other months, that is, somewhat higher sales were made in winter than in summer. Several of the individuals whose business showed this trend said that some customers with poor refrigeration changed to canned or pasteurized milk for the hot weather period.

In no month did retail business make up less than 80.8 per cent of the number of quarts sold (June, November and December) and for the year the proportion was 81.5 per cent. The variation in this proportion over the year was very slight, with February, the month of highest proportion of retail sales, having 82.3 per cent (figure 50 and table 16). The farmer-distributors thus may be seen to have adhered mainly to direct sales to consumers in conducting their businesses. Fifty-two of the 91 raw milk dealers, being 57.1 per cent, had no wholesale sales. Retail sales only were reported by dealers selling in Reserve and Dominion. The percentage of retail sales in total business by number of quarts was as follows for the other towns: New Waterford 95.4 per cent, Sydney Mines 91.9 per cent, Glace Bay 81.4 per cent, Sydney 76.2 per cent and North Sydney 73.9 per cent.

The average price realized on retail sales of raw milk was slightly more than for pasteurized milk (12.29 cents and 12.17 cents), but such wholesale sales as were made returned an average of only 8.2 cents per quart as against 8.9 cents for pasteurized milk. The seasonal variation in both retail and wholesale average prices was similar but slight, with July and August figures being low in each case. Thus all raw milk sales averaged 11.55 cents per quart, the similar figure for pasteurized milk being 10.62 cents (figures 49 and 50; tables 14 and 17).

Sydney.- This central commercial and steel manufacturing city consumed 44.2 per cent of all milk, pasteurized and raw, which was sold by the 97 distributors questioned in the survey. On the whole year 57 per cent of Sydney's consumption was pasteurized, but the proportion had increased from 47.6 per cent in January to 60.5 per cent in December. Four of the pasteurizers were in Sydney and a fifth on a farm half a mile from the city. This concentration resulted not merely from a wider market for milk and pasteurized milk in Sydney, but also because it is distinctly central in the whole area. Also large areas of the best farm land with some of the larger herds are near Sydney. These factors and the comparatively low price for pasteurized milk in Sydney have in turn had their influence in encouraging greater consumption.

Glace Bay.- This mining town, about the same population as Sydney, consumed 60.1 per cent pasteurized milk in 1937, according to the survey. Whilst it is believed that all commercial vendors of milk were questioned, it is likely that the production of single cows formed a larger proportion of all milk consumed in the town than in Sydney, and the same might be said for most of the other towns in contrast to Sydney. A rough estimate of 150 such single cows in Glace Bay was obtained. By attributing to these animals the same production as the average for cows in Cape Breton County (1931 Census), 4,000 pounds per annum, an additional 658 quarts per day is added to the

Table 18. - Average Daily Sales of Pasteurized and Raw Milk in Sydney Area Towns, by Months, 1937

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Percentage of total
	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	%
Sydney														
Past.	2,233	2,378	2,749	2,999	2,991	3,007	3,281	3,575	3,467	3,420	3,654	3,661	3,122	
Raw	2,457	2,459	2,327	2,418	2,389	2,438	2,510	2,294	2,316	2,329	2,389	2,393	2,357	
Total	4,690	4,837	5,076	5,417	5,380	5,445	5,813	5,869	5,783	5,749	6,043	6,054	5,479	44.2
% past.	47.6	49.2	54.2	55.4	55.6	55.2	56.7	60.9	60.0	59.5	60.5	60.5	57.0	
Glace Bay														
Past.	1,472	1,556	1,599	1,656	1,762	1,894	1,770	1,732	1,965	1,974	2,079	2,010	1,777	
Raw	1,364	1,327	1,334	1,253	1,339	1,208	1,316	1,315	1,399	1,344	1,379	1,379	1,337	
Total	2,836	2,883	2,933	2,909	3,101	3,102	3,086	3,047	3,364	3,318	3,458	3,389	3,114	25.2
% past.	55.0	57.0	57.7	56.0	59.9	61.5	58.8	59.9	63.1	62.3	63.0	62.2	60.1	
New Waterford														
Past.	150	150	150	150	151	262	290	327	346	342	361	388	257	
Raw	968	968	913	902	932	927	927	927	927	924	945	943	934	
Total	1,118	1,118	1,063	1,052	1,083	1,189	1,217	1,254	1,275	1,266	1,304	1,331	1,191	9.6
% past.	13.4	13.4	14.1	14.3	13.9	22.0	23.8	26.1	27.2	27.1	27.7	29.2	21.6	
Dominion														
Raw	135	135	135	135	135	105	105	105	120	135	135	135	126	1.0
Reserve														
Raw	110	105	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	.9
North Sydney														
Past.	184	190	188	186	189	199	198	199	202	198	195	194	193	
Raw	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,178	1,188	1,188	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,172	
Total	1,352	1,358	1,356	1,354	1,357	1,377	1,386	1,387	1,370	1,366	1,363	1,362	1,365	11.0
% past.	13.6	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.9	14.5	14.3	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.1	
Sydney Mines														
Past.	584	596	614	576	571	577	653	665	657	654	706	742	633	
Raw	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	
Total	953	965	983	945	940	946	1,022	1,034	1,026	1,023	1,075	1,111	1,002	8.1
% past.	61.3	61.8	62.5	61.0	60.7	61.0	64.0	64.2	64.0	63.9	65.7	66.8	63.2	
Total														
Past.	4,623	4,870	5,300	5,437	5,664	5,939	6,186	6,498	6,637	6,584	6,995	6,995	5,982	
Raw	6,571	6,534	6,356	6,355	6,352	6,335	6,351	6,306	6,309	6,403	6,493	6,497	6,405	
Total	11,194	11,404	11,656	11,792	12,016	12,274	12,499	12,804	12,946	12,987	13,488	13,492	12,387	100.0
% past.	41.3	42.7	45.5	46.1	47.0	48.4	49.5	50.7	51.3	50.7	51.9	51.8	48.3	

Glace Bay raw milk total. On this basis the per capita consumption is raised from 0.22 of a pint per day to 0.30 of a pint, and the pasteurized proportion is 47.1 per cent. Retail prices in Glace Bay were 12 and 13 cents for pasteurized milk and 13 and 14 cents for raw milk in 1937. With pasteurized sales increasing, price equalization with Sydney seemed in the offing.

New Waterford. - This is a fast growing mining town, not in a rich or widespread farming area. Sixteen raw milk dealers sold here and held 78.4 per cent of the year's business. Their proportion declined, throughout the year, however, from 86.6 per cent in January to 70.8 per cent in December, the change being mostly attributable to a very rapid increase in sales of pasteurized milk (158.3 per cent from January to December).

The notable point in New Waterford was the high retail price of 13-14 cents per quart obtained for both raw and pasteurized milk. The wholesale price was similarly high at 12 cents for pasteurized and 10 cents for raw milk. The continuation of this differential appeared doubtful in 1938 when the study was made. Growing competition of pasteurizers seemed likely to lead to a price reduction and eventual equalization with the rest of the area.

Dominion and Reserve. - These are neighbouring small mining towns. Dominion residents consumed in 1937 some of the pasteurized milk shown as going to Glace Bay. Pasteurized sales in Reserve commenced in 1938. In both towns raw milk sales were entirely retail.

North Sydney. - This seaport town on the north side of Sydney harbour is adjacent to a better and more extensive farm area than are Glace Bay, New Waterford and towns near to them. This is reflected in both lower prices and greater consumption per capita. The farmer-distributors were well established here, and they numbered 18. Their proportion of the year's business was 86 per cent, with the variation not great throughout the year. Raw milk prices ranged from 10 cents to 12 cents, averaging 10.8 cents per quart. Pasteurized milk was generally 13 cents per quart at the beginning of the year and 12 cents at the close, a downward revision in price having taken place in the spring.

Sydney Mines. - The figures for this mining town near North Sydney include also the towns of Florence and Bras d'Or, both with coal-mining populations. The milk marketing situation here was similar in part to that in North Sydney. Pasteurized milk prices, both retail and wholesale, were the same in both areas throughout the year. However, the proportion of pasteurized milk in total sales in Sydney Mines was 63 per cent a reflection of the long established dairy in the town. In the last half of the year sales through agents from the Sydney dairies commenced, so that total December pasteurized sales showed a 27 per cent increase over those for January. Seven producer-distributors served Sydney Mines with 369 quarts per day of raw milk. The retail price averaged a little over 12 cents per quart.

Table 19. - Responses of Cape Breton County Milk Producer-Distributors to Question: How Could Production and Marketing of Local Milk be Improved to Increase Its Sale in the Sydney Market Area?

Answer group	Sydney	Glace Bay	New Waterford	Reserve	Dominion	North Sydney	Sydney Mines	Total
1. There is a good market when plenty work (high payrolls). Low income induces buying canned milk.	5	2	1	1	1	5	2	17
2. Market satisfactory, no improvement needed.	1					1		2
3. Need for price control by either (a) a commission or (b) government.	4	2			1	2		9
4. Co-operation needed for (a) farmers' pasteurizing plant at Glace Bay, (b) amongst small dealers, (c) amongst producers and dairymen on price, (d) amongst distributors.	2	2				3		7
5. Need for consolidation in delivery with farm collection.	2		1			2		5
6. Overcome lack of understanding on part of consumer of care and value of milk.		2				1		3
7. Need for stricter supervision of sanitation, i.e., T.B. test, more pasteurization, stable inspection, minimum B.F. test.	6	1		1				8
8. Hay scarce, cost of production high, producers' price low.	4	1	1			2		8
Total	24	10	3	2	2	16	2	59

Opinions of producer-distributors.- The following question was put to producer-distributors: "How could production and marketing of local milk be improved to increase its sales in the Sydney market area?" Fifty-nine dealers responded with a great variety of answers, which have been classified and summarized in table 19.

The marketing question was uppermost in the minds of at least 43 of the group answering, and for these such matters as payrolls and good and bad times are paramount. Seventeen answered under item 1 in table 19, that their business was good if the mines and other businesses were active, and the two who offered no criticism (item 2) of the market may have had the same point of view, but, recognizing the condition as beyond their control, did not mention it.

Regulatory action was desired by 17 answering under items 3 and 7, in the one case with regard to price, and in the other with regard to sanitary practices and quality. Action by those participating in milk marketing was suggested by 12 in answers grouped under items 4 and 5, 7 being in favour of co-operative action and 5 of other kinds of consolidation. Consumer education was mooted by 3 shown under item 6. The 8 whose answers are grouped under item 8 were describing the circumstances which make for their relative production difficulties.

Opinions of pasteurized milk distributors.- The same question was put to managers of pasteurizing plants. Their replies were quite diverse. On the production side mention was made of the need for higher winter production, for better farm cooling and farm practices generally. With respect to regulation, one manager advocated inspection of herds, barns, and plants by city or other governing authority. Marketing difficulties mentioned were concerned with loss of bottles and periodic hard times.

CREAM DISTRIBUTION

As recorded in table 24, sales of cream in the Sydney area totalled 153,102 quarts in 1937. Pasteurized cream was 92,267 quarts or 60.3 per cent of the total. The rest was all produced in Cape Breton County and distributed by the producer. Most of the pasteurized cream, however, was shipped in from distant Cape Breton Island and mainland points. Some 5,790 quarts, being 2.8 per cent of all receipts for resale and for ice cream and butter manufacture, were from outlying sections of the County. A further 1,350 quarts of the pasteurized sales, 1.5 per cent of such, were produced in the County, and shipped to the plant as milk, such separation taking place only during seasons of surplus production. The marketing of milk as such was at all times during 1937 more profitable to local producers than sale of cream except in cases where retail routes had been developed. At 50 cents a quart retail, 67 cents per pound of butter fat was realized for cream, whereas bulk sale of milk at $2.40 a hundredweight returned 60 cents a pound of butterfat. On the other hand, distributors paid only between 41 and 51 cents per pound of butterfat for shipped-in cream in bulk.

Table 20. - Average Daily Sales of Pasteurized Cream at Retail and at Wholesale in Sydney Area Towns, by Months, 1937

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Daily average	Total	Per-cent	Per-cent
	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt	qt	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.		
Sydney																
Ret.	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	10	10	11	11	11	11	3,972	9.2	
Wh.	79	85	88	102	123	152	208	149	124	111	102	100	119	43,397	90.8	
Total	87	94	98	113	135	165	224	159	134	122	113	111	130	47,569	100.0	51.4
Southside																
Ret.	12	15	15	19	15	24	28	19	16	18	17	17	18	6,516	18.3	
Wh.	45	53	49	50	78	124	165	159	91	53	55	53	80	29,125	81.7	
Total	57	68	64	69	93	143	192	158	107	71	72	70	98	35,641	100.0	38.6
Northside																
Ret.	12	14	13	19	15	18	23	15	25	12	14	19	16	6,049	65.5	
Wh.	4	5	4	5	9	17	21	20	10	4	3	3	9	3,208	34.7	
Total	16	19	17	24	24	35	44	35	35	16	17	22	25	9,257	100.0	10.0
TOTAL																
Ret.	32	38	38	49	42	55	66	44	51	41	42	47	45	16,537	17.9	
Wh.	128	143	141	157	210	295	394	308	225	168	160	156	208	75,730	82.1	
Total	160	181	179	206	252	348	460	352	276	209	202	203	253	92,267	100.0	100.0

Table 21.- Average Monthly and Yearly Prices Per Quart of Pasteurized Cream in Sydney Area Towns, 1937

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
Retail													
Sydney	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	66.8	67.3	61.2
Southside	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	54.2	53.4	53.3	53.1	51.4	52.5	52.8	54.1
Northside	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	51.8	50.4	50.5	50.6	50.4	50.7	50.6	52.7
All towns	56.9	56.9	57.1	56.9	57.1	54.8	53.9	53.9	53.2	53.4	55.7	55.3	55.3
Wholesale													
Sydney	45.1	43.7	44.5	45.2	42.5	42.8	42.9	43.4	43.1	44.0	45.3	47.2	43.9
Southside	46.2	43.5	43.9	44.8	41.3	42.0	42.8	43.2	43.2	45.3	43.7	47.4	43.5
Northside	42.2	41.6	41.8	41.7	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.7	42.6	42.0
All towns	45.4	43.6	44.2	45.0	42.0	42.4	42.8	43.2	43.1	44.3	44.7	47.2	43.7

Pasteurized cream. - As noted in table 20, wholesale sales accounted for 82.1 per cent of the pasteurized cream. On 75,730 quarts of wholesale sales an average price of 45.7 cents per quart was realized (table 21). For the 16,537 quarts distributed direct to consumers an average price of 55.3 cents per quart was obtained. These average prices did not vary a great deal during the year. A seasonal trend in the wholesale price showed a decline from 45.4 cents for January to 42.0 cents for May, followed by a gradual increase to 47.2 cents in December. These changes in averages probably resulted not so much from alterations in actual prices as in the changing composition of the wholesale business amongst the several prices charged different types of customers. However, firms selling in Sydney increased both wholesale and retail cream prices in November. The trend in retail average prices was somewhat different. The monthly average remained between 56.9 and 57.1 cents per quart from January until May, after which, with a lowering of prices outside Sydney, there was a decline in the average to a low of 53.2 cents in September and an increase to 55.3 cents in December.

A certain inverse ratio of daily average volume of sales to price is observed for both retail and wholesale sales (tables 20 and 21). July was the month of greatest average daily sales in each case, with 66 quarts for retail and 394 quarts for wholesale sales, being 147 per cent and 189 per cent respectively of the daily averages for the year, which were 45 quarts and 208 quarts respectively. Also in both cases the trend was gradual increase in the earlier months to the July averages and decline thereafter. However, December averages of 47 quarts for retail and 156 quarts for wholesale sales were considerably above those for January, which were 32 quarts and 128 quarts respectively. This was a reflection of the general increase in pasteurized sales observed also for milk. Concerning the July peak, it is reasonable to assume that demand was very much affected by the availability of berries and other fresh fruit at that season.

It is not possible to show cream sales distributed by towns, so three urban areas have been designated to permit some differentiation within the area Sydney city is the same area as that indicated by this heading in the discussion of milk. Southside includes New Waterford, Glace Bay, Dominion and Reserve. Northside means North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Florence and Bras d'Or.

As seen in table 20 and figure 54, Sydney consumed 51.3 per cent of all pasteurized cream sales, Southside 38.6 per cent, and Northside 10.1 per cent. For the first two areas the trend of predominance of wholesale sales reflected in the total was borne out, with 90.8 per cent and 81.7 per cent respectively of wholesale sales; but Northside's small total reversed the distribution so that 65.3 per cent of sales were retail. Elsewhere pasteurizers were not, for the most part, selling direct to consumers, but rather to independent routemen and to stores and restaurants.

Table 22.- Average Daily Sales of Raw Cream at Retail and at Wholesale in Sydney Area Towns, by Months, 1937

		Jan	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Daily average	Total	Per-cent	Proportion of total
		qt.	qt.	qt	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	%	%
Sydney																	
	Ret.	39	42	51	53	83	96	89	89	79	57	59	41	65	23,766	71.6	
	Wh.	18	28	25	26	31	32	27	27	28	26	23	22	26	9,442	28.4	
	Total	57	70	76	79	114	128	116	116	107	83	82	63	91	33,208	100.0	54.6
Southside																	
	Ret.	46	51	46	48	47	58	66	64	66	54	56	46	54	19,710	100.0	32.4
Northside																	
	Ret.	19	20	20	19	22	24	25	24	24	21	22	20	22	7,917	100.0	13.0
TOTAL																	
	Ret.	104	113	117	120	152	178	180	177	169	132	137	107	141	51,393	84.5	
	Wh.	18	28	25	26	31	32	27	27	23	26	23	22	26	9,442	15.5	
	Total	122	141	142	146	183	210	207	204	197	158	160	129	167	60,835	100.0	100.0

Table 23.- Average Monthly and Yearly Prices Per Quart of Raw Cream in Sydney Area Towns, 1937

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
Retail													
Sydney	51.4	51.1	51.1	50.7	45.4	44.8	44.2	44.4	43.7	48.2	48.1	51.6	47.0
Southside	38.5	38.7	38.4	37.9	38.2	38.5	37.2	38.5	38.9	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.3
Northside	47.5	48.0	48.3	48.3	48.6	45.2	47.6	47.7	47.2	48.3	48.5	47.3	47.7
Total	44.9	45.0	45.6	45.2	43.7	42.8	42.1	42.7	42.3	44.2	44.2	45.1	43.8
Wholesale													
Sydney	38.7	36.7	36.7	37.3	36.6	35.4	35.5	35.3	35.3	36.0	37.3	39.2	36.5

Raw cream. - Only 13 of the 91 raw milk distributors sold raw cream. Total sales for this group were 6,947 quarts for which, all sold retail, $3,619. was realized, which was an average price of 52 cents a quart. This was 69.3 cents per pound of butterfat, assuming 30 per cent cream. For 4 per cent milk at 12.3 cents a quart (the average for retail sales by the same group of distributors) $1.23 per pound of butterfat is obtained. Even for wholesale sales of milk, which averaged a return of 8.2 cents a quart, the butterfat return was 82 cents a pound. One does not have to examine further to understand why these distributors making daily rounds do not seek cream sales until their market for whole milk has been completely filled. Some of the 78 dealers who sold no raw cream did deliver small quantities of pasteurized cream on special order for regular milk customers, and a small profit on the turnover was realized.

Nevertheless, 60,835 quarts of raw cream were sold in the Sydney area in 1937. The 53,888 quarts additional to that marketed by milk distributors were sold by another type of Cape Breton County producer. It will be observed from table 22 that 84.5 per cent of sales of raw cream were retail. The farmer who had developed a weekly or semi-weekly route serving consumers with vegetables, eggs, butter, and cream was predominant in marketing of raw cream. Producers of this type sold 44,446 quarts retail and 9,442 quarts wholesale to stores, and, except in the Northside, did most of the raw cream business.

Much of these sales would not be bottled by the farmer, but merely delivered from can to whatever receptacle the buyer provided at the time of the sale. This tendency helped to explain some of the price differences as between areas noted in table 23. For example, the yearly average price in Northside was 47.7 cents per quart, but in that area 73.3 per cent of sales were by regular raw milk distributors, who provided daily delivery and bottle service on cream as on milk. In Southside, where milk distributors' sales of cream were negligible, only 38.3 cents per quart was obtained on the average. In Sydney, on the other hand, though milk distributors handled but 4.6 per cent of sales, yet the average retail price at 47 cents compares with that for Northside. In explanation it can only be surmised that perhaps greater pasteurized competition forced better quality and service in Sydney. Again, since no exact information as to butterfat content could be taken, it is not known whether or not different average strengths may have prevailed in the different areas.

The seasonal trend in prices of raw cream is not sharply defined except in Sydney, but there as in the other two areas it followed that observed for pasteurized cream prices with June or July lows and winter highs. For Sydney the July average retail price of 44.2 cents was 94 per cent of the yearly average and the December average of 51.6 cents was 110 per cent. For wholesale sales the percentages of yearly average for the same months were 97 and 107 respectively.

Also as for pasteurized cream, an inverse ratio of volume of sales to price level was observed. For total raw cream sales (table 22), the June average of 210 quarts per day was greatest of the months, being 126 per cent of the yearly average of 167 quarts. January showed an average of 122 quarts per day, which was 73 per cent of the yearly average.

Table 24.- Average Daily Sales of Pasteurized and Raw Cream in Sydney Area Towns, by Months, 1937

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Daily average	Total	Proportion of total
	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt.	qt	qt.	qt.	qt.	%
Sydney															
Past.	87	94	98	113	135	165	224	159	134	122	113	111	130	47,369	
Raw	57	70	76	79	114	128	116	116	107	83	82	63	91	33,208	
Total	144	164	174	192	249	293	340	275	241	205	195	174	221	80,577	52.6
% past.	60.4	57.3	56.3	58.9	54.2	56.3	65.9	57.8	55.8	59.5	57.9	63.8	58.8		
Southside															
Past.	57	68	64	69	93	148	192	158	107	71	72	70	98	35,641	
Raw	46	51	46	48	47	58	66	64	66	54	56	46	54	19,710	
Total	103	119	110	117	140	206	258	222	173	125	128	116	152	55,351	36.2
% past.	55.3	57.1	58.2	59.0	66.4	71.8	74.4	71.2	61.8	56.8	56.3	60.3	64.4		
Northside															
Past.	16	19	17	24	24	35	44	35	35	16	17	22	25	9,257	
Raw	19	20	20	19	22	24	25	24	24	21	22	20	22	7,917	
Total	35	39	37	43	46	59	69	59	59	37	39	42	47	17,174	11.2
% past.	45.7	48.7	45.9	55.8	52.2	59.3	63.8	59.3	59.3	43.2	43.6	52.4	53.9		
TOTAL															
Past.	160	181	179	206	252	348	460	352	276	209	202	203	253	92,267	
Raw	122	141	142	146	183	210	207	204	197	158	160	129	167	60,835	
Total	282	322	321	352	435	558	667	556	473	367	362	332	420	153,102	100.0
% past.	56.7	56.2	55.8	58.5	57.9	62.4	69.0	63.3	58.5	56.9	55.8	61.1	60.3		

With December averaging 129 quarts or 77 per cent, the outline of the pyramid of daily average sales by months is suggested - increasing averages in the first half of the year and declines to the close (figure 53). The increase in summer sales was largely contributed to by the temporary entry into the market of producers not offering cream throughout the year. Without established custom to the same extent as regular suppliers, they sold at lower prices and thus affected averages as shown in table 4 and figure 51. Seasonal producers sold in all three areas, as did also producers with twelve month supplies.

Situation by localities.- Table 24 recapitulates numbers 20 and 22, showing the percentage of pasteurized sales in each of the three areas each month and the percentage which total daily average sales for each month are to the daily average for the year. It should be kept in mind, however, that butterfat content of various sales is not indicated. Actually all pasteurized cream was close to 30 per cent and much of the raw cream was the same strength. Nevertheless, many producers questioned did not know what strength of cream they were selling. Of all cream sales, 52.6 per cent of the number of quarts was sold in Sydney, 36.2 per cent in Southside, and 11.2 per cent in Northside. The total of 153,102 quarts, indicated consumption of 3.4 pints per annum per capita for a population of 90,000.

Pasteurized cream predominated in each of the areas as it did for the total (figure 54). The proportions of pasteurized sales in total were: Sydney 58.8 per cent, Southside 64.4 per cent, Northside 53.9 per cent. The gain in proportion of pasteurized sales throughout the year was not regular, inasmuch as the proportion was highest in July for all three areas. Nevertheless, the December proportion of pasteurized sales was for each area higher than that for January. For the whole area the proportions were respectively 56.7 and 61.1 per cent. The increase to the middle of the year illustrated the ability of pasteurizers, with their distant sources of supply, to fulfil increased summer demand to a greater extent than local raw cream suppliers (figure 53).

MILK DISTRIBUTORS' SIDELINES

Except for cream, no other product was linked with the sale of milk by Cape Breton County farmer-distributors. Exception to this statement is made only for sales by three distributors of 94 quarts of buttermilk for which they received ten cents per quart, and 75 pounds of curds for which 25 cents a pound was realized. The additional income was therefore $28.00.

The combining of the sales of dairy products, eggs, and such products by farmers is prevalent, but not on the part of those who deliver milk. This combination type of business, with sales of cream, butter, buttermilk, eggs, and often vegetables, does not require daily delivery, but rather once or twice a week. The man who undertook daily delivery of milk tended to concentrate on the one product, and in many cases he responded to his customers' demands for cream with reluctance, and simply by obtaining his bare requirements at the nearest source of pasteurized cream.

The combination type of business without milk delivery is dealt with in the discussion of Cape Breton County farmers on the local market.

Figure 49.- Pasteurized Milk Sales and Prices, Retail and Wholesale, in Sydney Area, 1937

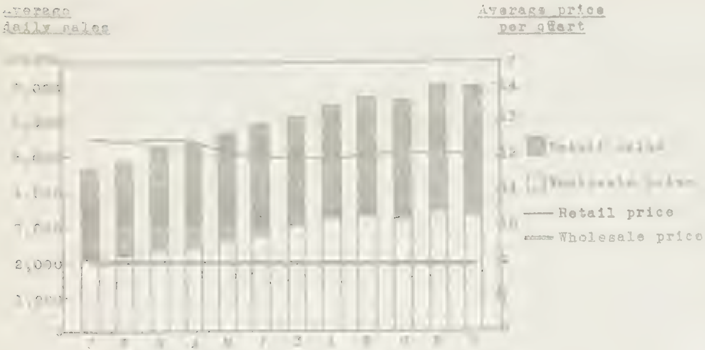


Figure 51.- Average Daily Sales of Pasteurized and Raw Milk in Sydney Area Towns, 1937

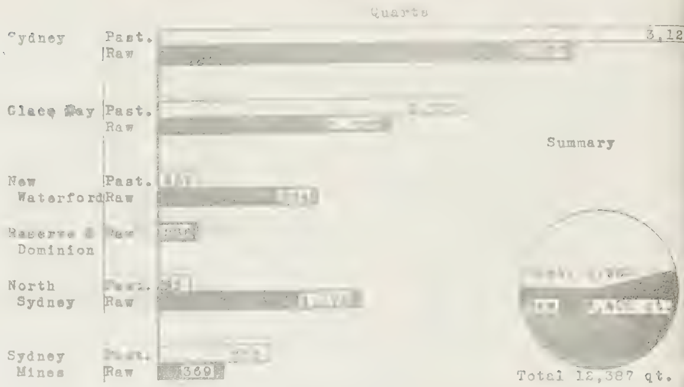


Figure 50.- Raw Milk Sales and Prices, Retail and Wholesale, in Sydney Area, 1937

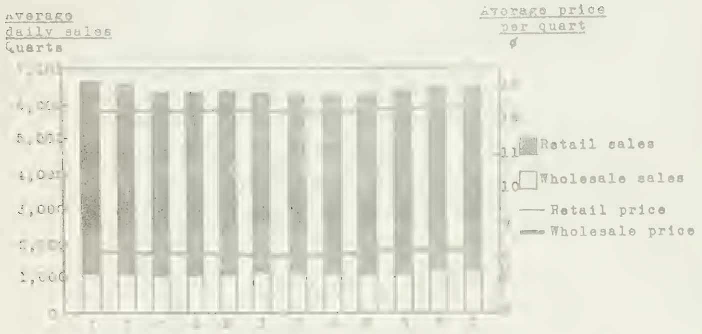


Figure 52.- Frequency Distribution of 91 Sydney Area Milk Producer-Distributors According to Size of Business, 1937

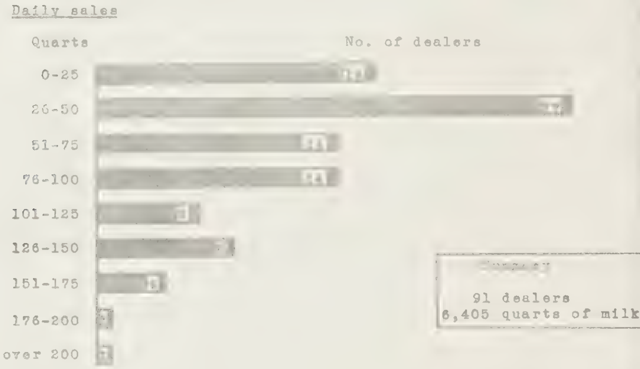
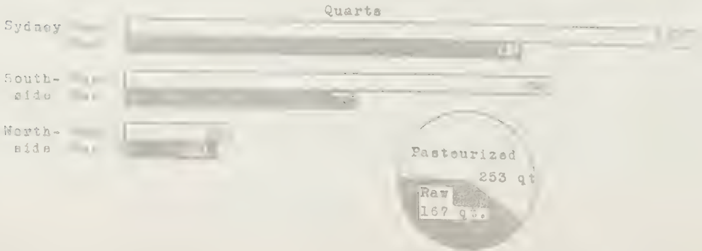


Figure 53.- Average Daily Sales by Months of Pasteurized and Raw Cream in Sydney Area, with Average Retail Prices, 1937

Figure 54.- Average Daily Sales of Pasteurized and Raw Cream in Localities of Sydney Area, 1937



HONEY AND MAPLE PRODUCTS

Consumption of honey and maple products might be said, even without specific comparison with other parts of the country, to be low in the Sydney area. The value of apparent consumption was $2,754 (figure 55). This included 673 pounds of maple sugar, about 500 gallons of maple syrup, and 9,653 pounds of honey. None of the supply came from Cape Breton Island. Less than a fifth by value of this group of commodities originated in Nova Scotia's mainland. Most of the maple products came from Quebec, and most of the honey from Ontario (tables 123-127, appendix).

Maple syrup. - This commodity arrived in nine months of the year, although 62 per cent (4,575 pounds) arrived in the sugaring months of March and April (table 127, appendix). March shipments of 2,139 pounds were entirely from Quebec as were those of January, February, October, and November. Nova Scotia's crop was ready in April, however, when 1,436 pounds came from Cumberland County. Small shipments also arrived from Pictou and Colchester Counties and from New Brunswick. Quebec produced syrup continued to arrive in April (623 pounds) and small Ontario shipments (265 pounds) were received. Shipments during the rest of the year were old crop, and were to a greater extent in the small type of package. As already noted, Quebec was the steady source of supply with 67 per cent of the year's shipments.

The average laid-down cost of maple syrup was 16.1 cents per pound. The average for Quebec syrup was 15.4 cents. The average prices for all other shipments were higher. The effect of bulk shipments in quantity is shown in the low price for March shipments, all from Quebec, of 14.3 cents per pound.

Gallon and half-gallon cans were the containers used in many private shipments, especially from Cumberland. Other more typical packages were 16 ounce bottles, pint bottles, and 138 ounce tins (about 2½ quarts), and various other smaller bottles. Because of the variation in packages not much can be gained by comparing prices.

Maple sugar. - This product arrived on the market only in the first part of the year, mainly in March, April, and May, when 87 per cent of receipts were recorded (table 126, appendix). As with syrup, the tendency of Nova Scotia production to supplant temporarily the Quebec product in April is observed, after which, with Cumberland supplies perhaps exhausted, Quebec shipments arrived again in May. The maple sugar receipts for the year of 676 pounds net is not a large quantity, however. It would appear that Cape Bretoners regard maple sugar as a somewhat expensive form of candy, and not as a particular kind of delicacy which is at its best each spring. Quebec's shipments of 508 pounds, 75 per cent of all receipts, averaged 24.2 cents per pound. Nova Scotia (Cumberland County) receipts of 136 pounds realized 25 cents a pound, and small Ontario and New Brunswick shipments were valued similarly.

Honey. - The Sydney market received 9,653 pounds net of honey in 1937 (table 125, appendix). Ontario shipments made up 81.1 per cent of this total or 7,827 pounds. The local area contributed nothing, and indeed produced no honey. The nearest source of supply was Annapolis County, whence

Receipts of Honey and Maple Products in Sydney Area, 1937

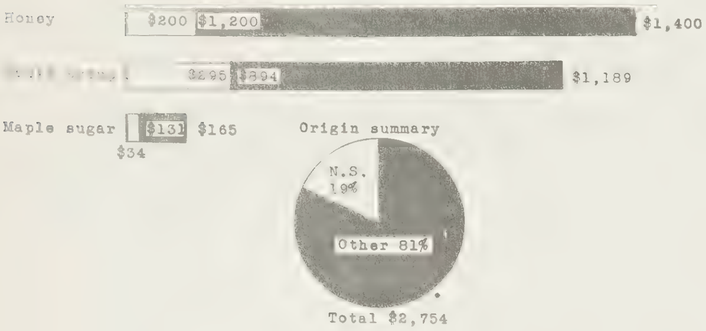


Figure 56.- Receipts of Hay in Sydney Area, with Monthly Average Delivered Prices, 1937

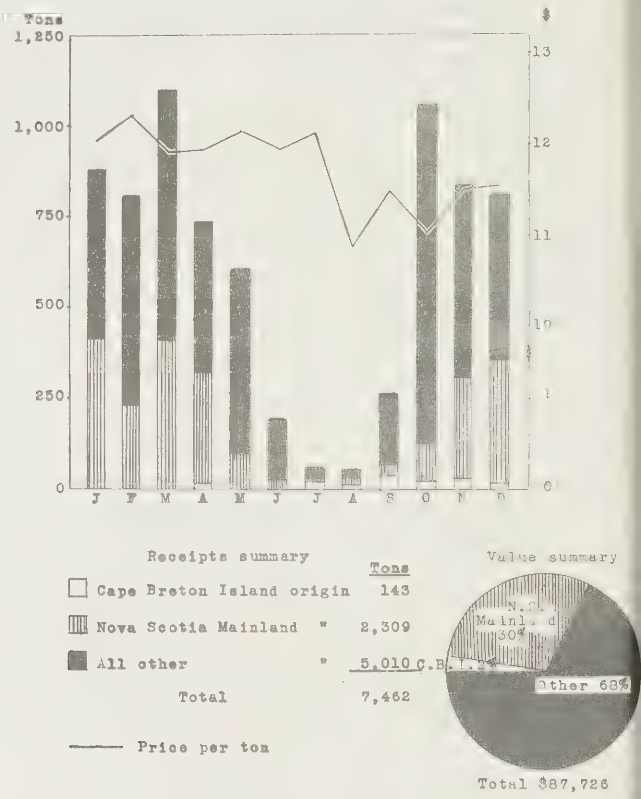


Figure 57.- Receipts of Grains in Sydney Area, 1937

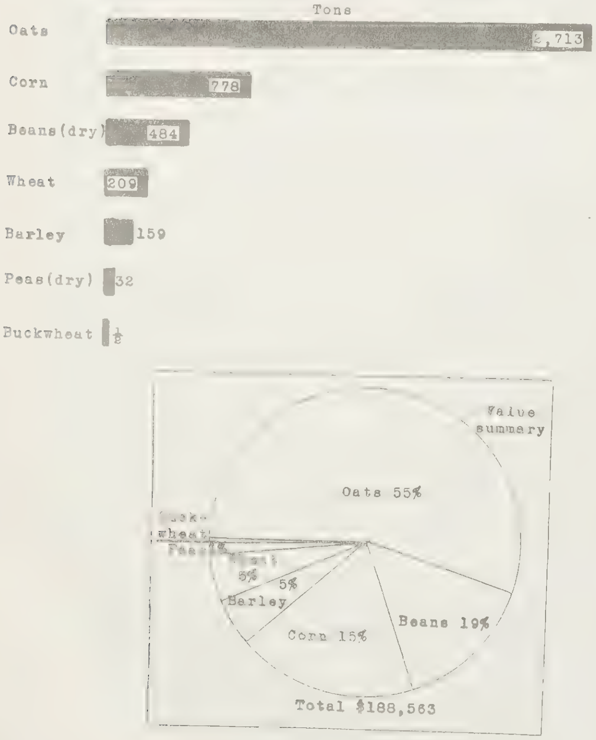
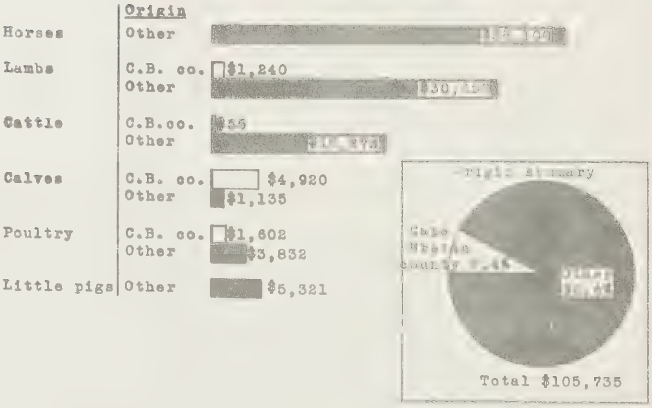


Figure 58.- Receipts of Livestock in Sydney Area, 1937



came shipments of 331 pounds or 8.6 per cent of all Sydney receipts. Halifax supplied 72 pounds though this may have been produced in the Annapolis Valley. Quebec and New Brunswick contributed small shipments amounting respectively to 6.2 per cent and 3.4 per cent of total shipments.

Some shipments arrived in each of the twelve months but the months of greatest volume were October, November, February, and April, total receipts for which made up 77 per cent of the year's supply. However, the seasonal variation on so small a total volume is probably of no great significance.

Similarly, the varying prices in the different months (the range is from 12 cents a pound in August to 20 cents in June) cannot be taken as a reflection of changes in the general honey market. The price variations per pound not were dependent much more upon the different packages offered. These varied in capacity from 3 ounces to 4 pounds, and included also bottles of 7 ounces, 8 ounces, 12 ounces, 14 ounces, and 16 ounces, and 2 pound pails. The total weight was packaged somewhat evenly as between bottles and pails, so that many times more bottles were offered than pails. Only Ontario supplied honey in pails, although from there as from other areas glass containers were used.

HAY

The basis of the dairy industry in Cape Breton County is suggested by the very considerable quantity of hay which was brought in from outside. This was 525 cars or 7,462½ tons in 1937 (figure 56 and table 25). The 1931 Census reported hay production for the County of 19,7[illegible] tons. If this is any guide for more recent years, it would appear that more than one-quarter of the area's hay needs were obtained from elsewhere, and the imports probably averaged better quality than the hay fed on farms on which grown.

The cost of the 1937 shipments was $87,726 or $11.76 per ton (table 128, appendix). It is true that some of this hay was obtained by other than dairymen, but it is significant that dairymen not only bought a large proportion of it but did not themselves have surplus hay for sale to mine operators and those conducting horse deliveries. Indeed inter-farm sales or transfers of hay were very few in number.

A single area, the Isthmus joining New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, provided 477 of the 525 car arrivals, being 91.5 per cent by weight of all receipts. These shipments appear in table 25 as from New Brunswick and Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, but may be regarded as having been produced in one general hay growing area. No other area within Nova Scotia or outside was either voluminous or regular in shipments of hay to the Sydney market. But three additional mainland Counties and two on Cape Breton Island, as well as Prince Edward Island and Quebec sent occasional cars numbering 48 altogether.

Table 25.- Receipts in Sydney Area of HAY by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Carloads
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	
Victoria									22½	22½	5		50	4
Inverness				10½			10½	12½	15		25	19½	93	8
Cape Breton Island				10½			10½	12½	37½	22½	30	19½	143	12
Antigonish	12	16										11½	39½	3
Picton		24½	12½				13				13½		63½	5
Colchester									17			12½	29½	2
Cumberland	397	200	403½	320	101	15½		15½	15	117	275	317½	2177	147
Nova Scotia mainland	409	240½	416	320	101	15½	13	15½	32	117	383½	341½	2309½	157
Prince Edward Island	13	43	67	41	11½	12			17				204½	15
New Brunswick	467½	513	527	367½	464½	172	38	23½	187½	917½	525	445½	4648½	330
Quebec		13	96		34							14	157	11
Canada (not Nova Scotia)	480½	569	690	408½	510	184	38	23½	204½	917½	525	459½	5010	356
Total	889½	809½	1106	739	611	199½	61½	51½	274	1057	843½	820½	7462½	
Carloads	63	57	78	52	43	14	4	4	19	74	59	58		525

Only during the four months June to September were receipts less than the average for the year. During these months they were actually less than 50 per cent of the average. The volume of receipts in the other eight months ranged from a total of 43 cars in May, virtually equal to the average, to receipts of 78 cars in March, 178 per cent of the average. Total receipts for the first quarter of the year exceeded those for the last quarter by only seven cars. Monthly totals declined from March to August, after which they increased sharply to October's secondary high for the year. Totals in the winter months were only slightly less than those for March and October. It would appear that pasturing rather than feeding homegrown stores of hay was all that permitted imports to be lessened at some seasons.

Average costs ruled higher in the first half than in the last half of the year. The range from January to July was between $11.87 per ton (March) and $12.28 (February). August's average was down $1.26 a ton to $10.84, after which there was a rising tendency to $11.58 in December, somewhat under the year's average. The decline in receipts from March to July was accompanied by a slight yet steady price increase. Similarly the decline in receipts from October to the end of the year went along with some price increase.

By origin, prices ruled between an average of $10.95 a ton for the year for Colchester hay and $12.73 for Quebec shipments. However, large shipments from New Brunswick averaged within eight cents a ton of the general average at $11.84, and Cumberland shipments cost $11.47 per ton.

The most prevalent type of hay shipped to Sydney was timothy and clover mixed. The graded shipments included both number one and number two.

GRAINS

Only whole grain receipts in the Sydney area were recorded in the study of 1937. Among these receipts are barley, beans, buckwheat, corn, peas, oats, and wheat, and most of these grains, with the exception of peas and beans, would not be for human consumption. There was no local commercial production, so that imports indicate consumption. Total volume was 4,375 1/3 tons valued at $188,563 landed in the Sydney area (figure 57) an average of $43.10 per ton. Because these grains were used for both human and animal requirements no satisfactory per capita figure can be indicated.

Appendix tables 129 and 130 fail to indicate the area of production of grains received at Sydney, and the same is true for the individual tables 131-137. However it may be concluded that in general most of the shipments from New Brunswick and Quebec were Western Canadian grain, and the Colchester and Halifax amounts, mainly corn, were foreign. On the other hand the Cape Breton Island, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, and Saskatchewan shipments are correctly indicated for the most part. An estimate of Western Canada shipments is 2,180 tons, or 49.8 per cent of the tonnage.

Oats. - Total receipts of whole grain oats in the Sydney area in 1937 were 2,712 3/4 tons (table 133, appendix). This included no local County production for all of this was used on farms on which it was grown. The heavy shipments shown in the table as originating in New Brunswick and Quebec illustrate only that the big feed suppliers have their regional storage in Montreal, Saint John, and Moncton. Although some New Brunswick shipments may have been Prince Edward Island grown, the bulk of them and those from Quebec were western. Thus about 1,800 tons or two-thirds of oat receipts were grown in Western Canada and the Western United States, and 875 tons representing about 30 per cent in Prince Edward Island. No shipments of full cars from elsewhere were received.

The seasonality of receipts was not subject to very definite trend. The last four months of the year each recorded considerably more than the yearly average, and the three preceding months each somewhat less. Nevertheless May was the month of greatest receipts (325½ tons) and March the month of least receipts (56½ tons). The former total was received at the highest average price of the year ($2.02 per hundredweight), and in general the relation between volume and average monthly price is not marked. On the whole, feeding requirements in the Sydney area appear to have influenced monthly volume to a greater extent than harvest, which, for a commodity as easily stored as oats, is not unexpected.

Although March was the only month in which no Prince Edward Island shipments arrived, yet 75 per cent of the oats from that Province was received in the first half of the year. In the last six months Prince Edward Island shipments were regular except for a tapering off in December. Shipments from New Brunswick and Quebec were mostly controlled by some of the national milling companies, and were of considerable volume in most months. From elsewhere shipments were distinctly irregular.

Oats delivered at Sydney cost on the average for the year $1.92 per hundredweight (65 cents per bushel). In January the average was $1.93 after which there was an irregular decline until May when seed shipments of better quality raised the average to $2.02. After easing during the summer to $1.83 in August there was an advance to $1.95 in December.

Corn. - Receipts of corn in the Sydney area were the second heaviest of the grains, totalling 778 tons (table 134, appendix), and there was much cornmeal shipped in also. The corn was nearly all foreign grown, the possible exception being small amounts shown as from Ontario. The sundry origins Colchester, Halifax, New Brunswick, and Quebec are the areas in which importers' warehouses are located, and the records upon which this study was based did not permit investigation beyond the final rail shipment to Sydney.

The seasonal volume of receipts was affected, apparently, mainly by feed requirements. Thus lowest monthly totals were recorded in the summer months and the four months June to September recorded only 14 per cent of the year's receipts. No significant price variations were noted, the yearly average being $1.75 per hundredweight.

Beans. - This grain of which 484½ tons were shipped into the Sydney area in 1937, is for human consumption. Nearly the whole amount was from Ontario, including small shipments shown in the table (132, appendix) as from Quebec. Carlot shipments arrived in each month except April, July, August, and September, suggesting that dry beans did not compete to any great extent with green beans and other fresh vegetables.

Price variation throughout the year was great. In January the average was $4.83 per hundredweight, and in February $5.83, after which there was a gradual decline to the year's low price of $2.72 per hundredweight in December. Two main types of beans are included in the totals, white, mostly handpicked grade, and yellow. The price divergence between these two types varied from nil in January to $1.05 a hundredweight in December, the yellow beans being always the more expensive. The spread had gradually widened during the year, as the following examples show: March 17 cents, May 53 cents, June 50 cents, October 66 cents. The proportion of yellow beans in total receipts was about 25 per cent at all seasons. Small amounts of lima beans were received from time to time, and are included in the figures shown. The cost of these was from 50 to 100 per cent higher.

Wheat. - Wheat receipts totalled 208½ tons valued at $9,524 or $2.28 per hundredweight ($1.37 per bushel). As was stated in the discussion of oats, this wheat was mostly Western Canadian production, and the indicated origins New Brunswick and Quebec (table 137, appendix) are where the big handlers maintain storage for Eastern Canada sales. The seasonal volume was rather equitable, exceptional extremes being September with 51¼ tons and November with 2½ tons.

Average prices varied only somewhat during the year, but the December average at $2.16 per hundredweight was lower than that for January, $2.44. Except for April when the average rose to $2.52 per hundredweight, the price trend was irregularly downward throughout the year. Definite information on the quality of wheat received was not obtained, but shipments were generally feed grades suitable for poultry, and considerable Durum was included.

Barley. - This grain too came to Sydney from Western Canada via Montreal, Saint John, and Moncton and shipments from these cities are shown in the table (131, appendix) under their respective provinces. No barley was received in the months from May to August, and all amounts were less than carlots in each month except March, when 108 of the 159 tons received during the year arrived. The average price for the year was $3.02 per hundredweight.

Peas. - Although similar to beans in that they are for human consumption, dry peas were shipped into the Sydney area in much smaller quantities than beans. Total receipts were 52 tons of which 18½ tons arrived in December. Only February, March and April besides had appreciable shipments, the total of which was 13½ tons. As also was the case for beans, Ontario was the main source of supply, and the amounts shown in the table (136, appendix) as from Halifax, New Brunswick, and Quebec may be presumed to have been grown in Ontario.

For the year the average price was $4.13 per hundredweight. January's average was higher at $4.41 than that for the year, and December's at $3.81 was lower. However, the price had risen from January to June when it was $4.88, before declining during the last half of the year.

LIVESTOCK (Figure 58 and tables 138-144, appendix)

Cattle.- Cattle shipments into the Sydney area were divided as between animals intended for beef and those for augmentation and improvement of dairy herds. Shipments of the first type were of lesser importance, and consisted of culled dairy cows and bulls, with few or no steers. The animals intended for beef came from no farther distant than Cape Breton Island farms, while the dairy cattle were from recognized dairy Counties of Nova Scotia and from Prince Edward Island (table 140, appendix).

The year's receipts were 358 head, of which 144 were from Cape Breton Island and offered for meat purposes. Colchester, the leading dairy County of the Province, shipped about as many dairy animals, and small shipments of the same kind came also from five other mainland Counties and from Prince Edward Island, making total shipments for dairy purposes of 214 head. The value of the latter group was $14,613 or slightly over $68 per head. The meat shipments cost $4,315 or about $30 a head. The majority of both types of sale were made in the latter half of the year, in the case of the meat animals 70.1 per cent and for the dairy stock 69.1 per cent.

Horses.- Horse shipments to the Sydney area were somewhat widely distributed as to origin and as to season (table 141, appendix). Of total receipts of 306 head, 168 head or 54.9 per cent came from Prince Edward Island. Actual carlots numbered 12, of which 8 were the Prince Edward Island shipments, 2 were from Ontario, and one each from Antigonish County and Alberta. All receipts were valued at $38,100 an average of $124.51 per head. By origins the average values varied from $80 for horses from Cape Breton Island up to $150 for those from New Brunswick and Quebec.

Except for one animal delivered in January, shipments were confined to the ten months from March. Coal mine work was the purpose for which 189 of the horses were brought in, and the rest went to dealers, farmers, and for street delivery purposes.

Little pigs.- Little pigs of a few weeks old, obtained by dealers, farmers, and others for feeding and raising to killing size, entered the Sydney area to the number of 1,323 (table 143, appendix). These animals cost $5,321 or $4.02 each on the average. Although 8 Counties of Nova Scotia and 3 other Provinces were represented amongst the origins, which were recorded in every month but February and December, the real nature of the traffic can best be indicated by the 80.5 per cent of all receipts (by count) originating in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and 89.8 per cent of all receipts arriving during April, May, and June.

In amendment of the figures as shown and further to emphasize the specialization of Prince Edward Island in supplying little pigs, it can be mentioned that all or most of the animals shown as from Pictou County were actually shipped from Prince Edward Island. This adds as much as 9.4 per cent to the Island supply as shown.

Prices averaged as follows during the months of heavy receipts: $4.50 in April, $4.12 in May, and $3.81 in June. The lighter receipts during the latter half of the year cost on the average $3.55. Prince Edward Island's average price for the year was the same as that for all receipts, and New Brunswick's was only slightly higher at $4.20. Most of the other areas realized lower prices because their shipments were heaviest from June forward when the prevailing price had already declined considerably from the peak in April.

These shipments are in a sense duplicated in the figures for receipts of pork marketed by producers who fed the young pigs. There is no way of dividing little pig shipments as to those consumed on the farm on which fed and those resold on the Sydney market, and in any case more than half the value of the pork is represented by feed and labour. Accordingly it seems desirable to leave the figures as presented, since they represent the whole marketing picture in perhaps the most useful way. The same sort of duplication exists as between feed and animals or meat, and between milk or cream and such products as ice cream or butter; in each case the latter product is produced within the Sydney area in part from the former product as raw material.

Live poultry. - Shipments of live poultry to the Sydney market were largely for use as meat by Jews. There was doubtless some breeding stock, but it has not been possible to distinguish this, and the receipts have been tabulated all together in pounds. Total receipts were 27,717 pounds live weight, being the equivalent of about one pound in 25 or 30 of the receipts in dressed condition (figures 40 and 41). The value of live receipts was $5,434, an average of 19.6 cents per pound (table 144, appendix).

Cape Breton County producers, marketing almost solely in the four month period August to November, accounted for 30.5 per cent by weight of the shipments of live birds. Antigonish shipments made up 27.3 per cent, and receipts from Prince Edward Island and Ontario each made up more than 8 per cent. Most of the other receipts were from Nova Scotia points. Monthly volume reflected directly Cape Breton County supply, in that the four months of local County marketing were the only ones during which total monthly receipts exceeded the monthly average for the year. Except for the quarter January-March, when only 7 per cent of the year's shipments arrived, the other month's receipts were not far short of the average.

During the first five months of the year when receipts were light, the average price held at 20 cents a pound. In June it declined to

17 cents, and held between this and 18 cents until October, when the price stiffened to 18.9 cents and to 25.2 cents in November. The December average was 21.9 cents. The variation was partly accounted for by the changing distribution of Cape Breton County sales as between wholesale and retail customers. Those buying old fowl in quantity for the Jewish trade paid much less than did consumers buying individual birds, though it is true that the latter type of sale was more often of dressed than of live poultry. Cape Breton sales were made at a yearly average of 18.9 cents per pound for live birds.

Calves and lambs have been taken into account in the discussions of veal and lamb under the meat group (tables 139 and 142, appendix).

CAPE BRETON COUNTY PRODUCTION AND MARKETING, 1937

Volume and nature of marketing. - Cape Breton County farmers sold on their local urban market in 1937 products worth $949,870 at delivered prices (figure 59). The estimated number of farmers actively engaged in producing for sale on this market was 765, from which average sales per farm of $1,241 is calculated. The commodity group providing the largest proportion of total is dairy products, which returned $444,725 to producers, 46.8 per cent of farm products sales. Most of this amount, $400,612 was the value of sales of whole milk, the figure being 42.2 per cent of all sales. Direct distribution by farmers accounted for two-thirds of the value of milk sales, and marketing to pasteurizing plants for the rest. The quantities of milk sold by each method were about equal.

The second ranking commodity group in sales of local County production to the Sydney market was vegetables, for which producers obtained $228,651 being 24.1 per cent of their farm income. Potato sales valued at $96,044 provided another 10.1 per cent. Poultry and egg sales were worth $91,712 or 9.7 per cent, livestock and meat brought $65,172 or 6.8 per cent, and fruit, mostly strawberries, $23,566 or 2.5 per cent.

The propensity of the Cape Breton farmer to market direct is illustrated in his selling almost one-third of his vegetables by value direct to consumers and another 53.3 per cent to stores and restaurants. Thus only 14.5 per cent of vegetables sales were to wholesalers and truckers (figure 59 and table 31).

Very similar marketing practice is noted for potatoes, where, however, sales to wholesalers and truckers were slightly higher at 17.6 per cent, and sales to stores slightly less proportionally. Fruit sales followed a distribution pattern almost the same as for vegetables.

A comparable proportion of sales to wholesalers and truckers follows through the poultry and egg group, 17.4 per cent, and the livestock and meat group, 20.6 per cent. In both cases the rest of the sales are almost evenly divided between stores and meal serving establishments on the one hand and consumers.

Figure 59.- Estimated Sales of Cape Breton County Farm Produce in Sydney Area, 1937

(By Commodity Groups and Classes of Customers)

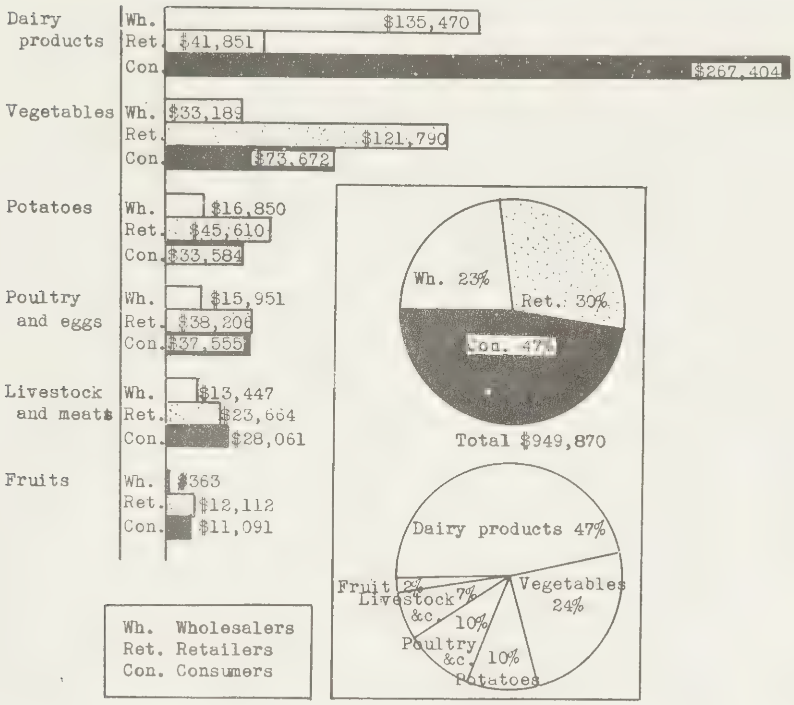
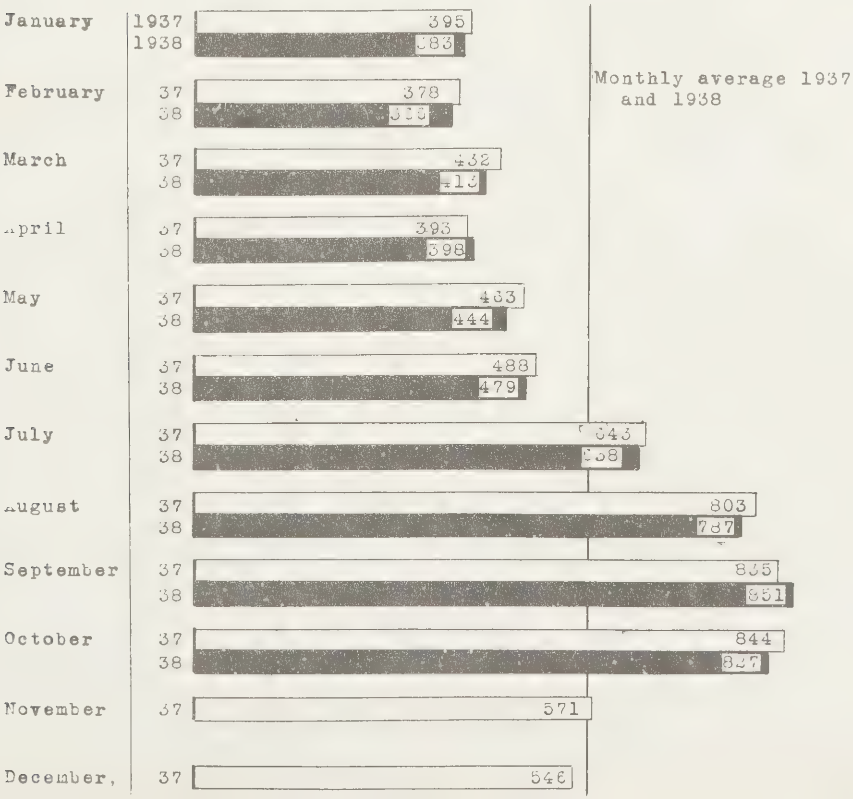


Figure 60.- Number of Loads Brought Monthly to Sydney Area Markets by 140 Cape Breton County Farmers, 1937 and 10 Months 1938



Dairy products including milk present a different picture, with 60.1 per cent of sales being to consumers, 30.3 per cent to pasteurizers, and less than 10 per cent to retailers of the storekeeper type. When milk and cream, commodities in a class by themselves, are omitted, the proportion of sales to consumers becomes 66.8 per cent, and to retailers 17.7 per cent (table 31).

Similarly the composite distribution picture can be shown for all products but milk and cream. The biggest buying group were the storekeepers and meal serving establishments, the value of whose purchases was 46.9 per cent of the total. Consumers bought 36.7 per cent, and wholesalers 16.4 per cent. For the most part there are not many exceptions to the rule that sales to retailers brought greater returns per unit than sales to wholesalers, and that sales to consumers in turn realized higher prices than sales to retailers (table 145, appendix). Thus Cape Breton farmers, in driving to the individual premises of numerous storekeepers and to even more numerous homes, were obtaining higher gross returns for the produce which they had for sale than if they had sold a greater proportion in large lots to the wholesale trade. A pertinent question as to whether or not the extra expenditure of time and money for more frequent and detailed delivery was recompensed by the higher average price cannot be answered by the information gathered in this study.

Turnips brought the largest return of the 19 vegetables grown and marketed by Cape Breton farmers in 1937. Their sales value was $49,779, being 21.8 per cent of vegetable sales (tables 32 and 145). Sales of carrots were only slightly less at 21.4 per cent, and cabbage, beets, cucumbers, and corn followed in order. These six vegetables accounted for 78.5 per cent of all vegetable sales.

If the comparison be extended to all crops, potatoes become the most valuable commodity with sales value equal to that of the two leading vegetables combined. Strawberries enter the list after beets, or as the sixth-ranking crop. Crop sales made up 36.7 per cent of farm revenue, and animal products sales the rest.

Sales of milk returned 90.1 per cent of income from dairy products and 42.2 per cent of all sales revenue. Cream, butter, and buttermilk were the other dairy products sold, their proportions being 6.3 per cent, 3.1 per cent, and 0.5 per cent respectively of the sales of the group. Poultry products sales were 80.5 per cent eggs, and the rest was nearly all hens and chickens. Lamb sales, greatest in the livestock and meat group, were $23,265, 35.7 per cent, and they exceeded sales of poultry. Sales of each other type of animal were less than for poultry, however. Pork, beef, and veal sales were very nearly equal in the vicinity of $14,000 and they constituted each between 20 and 22 per cent of the sales of the meat group. All animal products sales except those of milk totalled 21.1 per cent of the total.

Farming conditions. - The 1931 Census shows that in Cape Breton County there were in that year 35,461 acres of improved farm land, which made up 5.8 per cent of the total area. In the whole of Nova Scotia the improved land constituted 6.4 per cent of the total, while in King's County, one of the leading agriculture Counties, it constituted 18.7 per cent of the total. This indicates that Cape Breton is not a farming County to any great extent. This is due to several physical factors. The County is mountainous with many outcroppings of rock. Considerable areas around the mines are unproductive. Poor type of soil predominates, and drainage is none too good. The spring season is very late, which prevents the local farmers from securing the benefit of the early market. However, it was found that there were many idle acres on farms visited on the survey, and a number of idle farms in each district. That these areas, once cultivated, should now be idle is an indication of the comparative disadvantages of farming even within this 35 mile radius of the industrial centres with their nearly 90,000 consumers. What these difficulties are and how they might be overcome have not been investigated to any extent in this study. Information concerning the 154 farms visited for which complete records were obtained as to location and utilisation of the crop area has been compiled in the following table (26):-

Table 26. - Distances From Market and Acreages of Main Cash Crops of 154 Cape Breton County Farmers, 1937

	Distance from market	Total cultivation	Total vegetables	Potatoes	Fruit		Area cleared
					Small	Tree	
	miles	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Total for 154 farms		3,268.5	221.4	231.7	18.25	19.75	58,255.0
Average per farm	11.9	21.2	1.4	1.5	0.12[1]	0.13[2]	37.3
Highest reported	54.0	90.0	13.7	7.0	5.50	5.00	130.0
Lowest reported	0.5	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.12	0.25	3.0
Estimated total, 755 farms in County		16,015.7	1,084.9	1,135.8	89.40	96.80	285,449.5

[1] 133 farms reported no land in small fruits.
[2] 134 farms reported no land in tree fruits.

The average distance of the farms from the market was 11.9 miles, not great as judged under present day conditions of transportation. The Cape Breton farmer who was near the market tended to cater to the consumer to a large extent, whereas the farmer who was farthest away sold more to the country trucker or to the wholesaler. The figure for average acres of vegetables per farm shown as 1.4 includes turnips and other root crops, part of which was fed to the farm stock.

Marketing practices.- Figures in table 27, and figure 60 include trips to market by farmers with produce other than bottled milk. Where a farmer supplied both daily milk and general produce, his daily trips exclusively with milk have not been included. Since table 27 is based on the survey sample only, attention is directed principally to the averages and relationships of the monthly figures. Only in the five months July-November did the number of trips exceed the monthly average for the year, and October's total was highest at 12.4 per cent of the year's total. The lowest number of trips was made in February, 5.6 per cent of the total. During the quarter including August, September, and October 36.6 per cent of the number of trips were made, and during the last half of the year 62.4 per cent. Further emphasizing the concentration of marketing activity in the three months mentioned is the fact that 53.6 per cent of tonnage was hauled then. In the last six months 79.3 per cent of tonnage moved to market.

These proportions exceeded the averages for their periods not primarily because of an increase in the number of farmers marketing at these seasons but more because of the increase in number and weight of loads per farmer. The average weight of loads is shown for each month. It is seen that only the figures for the last four months exceeded the average for the year, and September loads were heaviest at 1,056 pounds, 186.2 per cent of the monthly average for the year. The average for May was only 98 pounds, which figure and those for the next two months were each much less than 50 per cent of the average.

Table 27.- Number, Percentage Distribution, and Average Weight of Loads of Farm Produce Brought to the Sydney Market by 140 Cape Breton County Farmers, by Months, 1937

Month	Loads		Average loads per farmer	Average weight of loads		Monthly proportion of total tonnage
	No.	%	No.	Lb.	% of average	%
January	395	5.8	2.8	495	87.3	5.1
February	378	5.6	2.7	502	88.5	4.9
March	432	6.4	3.1	396	69.8	4.4
April	393	5.8	2.8	340	60.0	3.5
May	463	6.8	3.3	98	17.3	1.2
June	488	7.2	3.5	131	23.1	1.6
July	643	9.5	4.6	255	45.0	4.3
August	803	11.8	5.8	508	89.6	10.6
September	835	12.3	6.0	1,056	186.2	22.9
October	844	12.4	6.1	917	161.7	20.1
November	571	8.4	4.1	795	140.2	11.8
December	546	8.0	3.9	679	119.8	9.6
Total	6,791	100.0	48.7			100.0
Monthly average	566	8.3	4.1	567	100.0	

Table 28.- Marketing Vehicles and Practices of 154 Cape Breton County Farmers, 1937

Type of vehicle or sales method	Farmers using		
	No.		%
Passenger car		48	31.2
Truck		46	29.9
Truck			
½-ton	24		
3/4 -ton	13		
1-ton, 1½-ton	5		
2-ton, 3-ton	4		
Horse-drawn vehicle		36	23.4
1-horse	31		
2-horse	5		
Hired vehicle		8	5.2
Bus or train		5	3.2
Sale to itinerant truckers		8	5.2
Called for by customer		3	1.9
Total		154	100.0

Table 28 summarizes information as to the vehicles used for marketing by the sample group of farmers. One hundred and thirty of the group brought their own produce to market in their own vehicle. Farmers using horse-drawn vehicles numbered 36, and the rest of the owning group was about evenly divided between users of motor cars and users of trucks. Eight used hired vehicles, and five shipped by public carrier, bus and train. The other eleven producers made their sales on the basis of farm delivery, to either country buyers or dealers who made special trips to pick up the produce. Some producers of course used more than one method of marketing, but the table has been based on the usual or most prevalent practice of each producer.

Farm averages.- As the survey dealt with the Sydney market, and only with the farming activities of the district to the extent that such data might contribute information about the market, any tabulation of incomes based on records of the study is not an adequate indication of living levels on Cape Breton farms. Information was gathered only with regard to products shipped by farmers to the Sydney market. Since, however, the Sydney market so dominated the producing and marketing practices, sales of farm products omitted from tabulations are few, and are only for such commodities as wool, hides, and a small amount of cream shipped to the Port Hawkesbury creamery in Inverness County. Though figures of agricultural receipts have some validity, they omit the receipts from the various jobs and enterprises which were so frequently linked with farming, and fail to show the total income of the group of farm operators providing the marketing information. Furthermore, rural residents with no cash income from farm products sales are not included at all.

A further comment is necessary to explain the difference in average receipts per farm as shown in table 29 ($1,697) and table 145, appendix, ($949,870 divided by 765 equals $1,241). This difference is caused by the procedure of sampling. It was known that the information as to total shipments of farmers' milk to pasteurizing plants could be learned from the plants, and the exact amount is known (table 145, appendix: 5,420,155 pounds bringing farmers $130,891). However, this information was omitted from the producer's questionnaire, and consequently, there is no key as to the distribution of sales of this type of milk among producers of the various income classes. Consequently, the whole amount is omitted from the figures of table 29.

In further explanation of the portion of milk income in the figures, it may be recalled that the survey of the milk distribution business was complete, while the survey of all other marketing was on a sample basis. Some of the farm operators from whom milk distribution records were taken were also among the sample group from whom general marketing records were taken. The overlap was haphazard. In preparing table 29, however, in order that as much information as possible might be given concerning the marketing experience of the individuals whose records were used in the general survey, the retail or other daily distribution sales of milk of those who conducted such business were added to their individual receipts. As already explained, this could not be done individually for receipts from milk shipped to plants. There were 33 individuals with records in both surveys, and their milk receipts added some $100,000 to the sample of income. This is an average of about $3,000 of milk receipts and corresponds closely to the average milk receipts for all producer-distributors of the area. However, since the figure increases the average receipts of 33 farms in the sample considerably above the average for all farms, the average farm income of the tabulation of table 29 exceeds that derived from table 145, appendix, by about $450, and the latter remains the most nearly accurate figure for average sales of all marketing farmers of the Sydney area.

A further technicality of the sampling process had some effect in making the farm average of table 29 higher than it should be. The poultry and egg business was deemed to have been sampled too heavily relative to other enterprises, and in calculating the estimates of table 145 appendix, and tables based on it, this was taken into account. Since table 29 is sample only, the poultry receipts included have not been reduced by weighting, and there is a virtual inflation of the various amounts containing to some extent such receipts.

All these qualifications leave the figures of table 29 considerably vitiated. But a certain pattern can be noted nevertheless. In general, the concentration of numbers of farms in the lower intervals of receipts can be observed. Seventy-five per cent of the number of Cape Breton County farm operators in this not-quite-random sample had farm receipts of $2,000 or less. The same group obtained only 31.1 per cent of the farm income of the whole group. Over half of the group, 85 of 154, had receipts of $1,000 or less, averaging only $420. Another fifth, 30 operators, had receipts between $1,000 and $2,000 averaging $1,528. At the other extreme, 8 operators had receipts of over $7,000 each, averaging $9,254. This group of 5.2 per cent of the number of producers received 28.3 per cent of the farm income of the group.

Viewed a little less particularly, 15 individuals, less than 10 per cent of the group each received over $4,000 and together 42.5 per cent of all the farm income of the sample. The dominance of the large scale, probably full-time operator in providing local produce for the market can be noted from the table, even though more definite conclusions cannot be drawn as to rural standards of living.

Table 29. Distribution of 154 Cape Breton County Farmers According to Income From Sale of Farm Products (Except Whole Milk to Pasteurizers), 1937

Income interval	Number of producers	Proportion of sample		Income of group	Proportion of sample		Average income
		%	Cum. %	$	%	Cum. %	$
Up to $1,000	85	55.2	-	35,659	13.6	-	420
$1,001-$2,000	30	19.5	74.7	45,836	17.5	31.1	1,528
$2,001-$3,000	13	8.4	83.1	30,234	11.6	42.7	2,326
$3,001-$4,000	11	7.2	90.3	38,666	14.8	57.8	3,515
$4,001-$5,000	3	1.9	92.2	13,202	5.1	62.6	4,401
$5,001-$6,000	2	1.3	93.5	10,356	4.0	66.6	5,178
$6,001-$7,000	2	1.3	94.8	13,296	5.1	71.7	6,648
$7,001- and more	8	5.2	100.0	74,029	28.3	100.0	9,254
Total	154	100.0	-	261,278	100.0	-	1,697

Specialties. - To the extent that farming was specialized in the County, dairying and truck gardening, providing products for immediate consumption by the nearby urban population, predominated. Table 30 classifies the farms in the sample by main source of income into seven groups. Farms on which dairy products, vegetables, or potatoes provide the main income numbered 141 or 91.5 per cent of the sample. Average farm receipts varied from $1,942, for the dairyman to $97 for the lamb specialists. For some farmers in all groups non-farm income was important, but especially for the lamb men, distant from the towns in mountainous country with small cleared areas, earnings from sale of forest products and outside labour were proportionally higher in their total income.

Average income for vegetable and poultry specialists was only somewhat less than for dairymen, while dependence upon fruit and potatoes provided about half as much per farm.

Table 30.- Main Source of Income of 154 Cape Breton County Farmers, Showing Value of Farm Produce Sold (Except Whole Milk to Pasteurizers) and Average Value Per Farm for Each Group, 1937

Main source of income	Farms		Total farm receipts		Average total receipts per farm
	No.	%	$	%	$
Dairy	97	63.0	188,399	72.1	1,942
Vegetables	21	13.6	36,985	14.2	1,761
Potatoes	17	11.0	14,477	5.5	852
Poultry	9	5.9	16,680	6.4	1,853
Vegetables and potatoes	6	3.9	3,467	1.3	578
Lambs	3	1.9	291	0.1	97
Fruit	1	0.7	979	0.4	979
Total	154	100.0	261,278	100.0	1,697

MARKETING OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY PRODUCE, 1938

The marketing survey of Cape Breton County with regard to local production was made in October and November 1938. It covered farmers' sales for 1937 to obtain figures comparable with those for shipped-in traffic. But the opportunity to gather more up-to-date if less complete information was taken in asking questions concerning 1938 sales until the end of October. Thus the figures for 1938 marketing are for 10 months of that year. Figures of supplies of actual crops remaining to be sold during the rest of the season were compiled from farmers' estimates, but these could not include actual prices nor how much would be sold before the end of 1938. Accordingly, most of the comparisons between the marketing experience of the two years are on the basis of sales methods, prices, and other indications not involving or stressing absolute volume.

Sales channels, 1937 and 1938. - Table 31, for example, compares the proportional distribution of sales for each year as between the main groups of customers. The variations may be accounted for by changes in marketing practices or price, or by the fact that November and December sales are customarily more predominantly to one type of customer than sales for a whole year. Probably the latter explanation was applicable more often. At least it was noted by the enumerators that a large number of farmers reported following much the same planting, breeding, and marketing practices year after year. However, the size of some crops and productions seems to have changed.

Since sales of milk were not recorded completely in the survey for 1938 business, comparison is made on the basis of all products except milk and cream for both years.

Table 31. - Sales of Cape Breton County Farm Produce According to Classes of Customers, 1937 and 1938

		Wholesalers and truckers	Retailers and restaurants	Consumers	Total	Amount	Per cent
		%	%	%	%	$	%
Vegetables	1937	14.5	53.3	32.2	100.0	228,651	43.9
	1938	6.3	47.5	46.2	100.0	150,154	38.1
Potatoes	1937	17.6	47.5	34.9	100.0	96,044	18.4
	1938	7.0	61.0	32.0	100.0	59,262	15.1
Fruit	1937	1.5	51.4	47.1	100.0	23,566	4.5
	1938	0.5	59.2	40.3	100.0	18,733	4.8
Poultry etc.	1937	17.4	41.7	40.9	100.0	91,712	17.6
	1938	15.9	40.5	43.6	100.0	88,961	22.6
Dairy products (ex. milk and cream)	1937	15.5	17.7	66.8	100.0	16,071	3.1
	1938	9.6	28.6	61.8	100.0	29,826	7.5
Livestock and meats	1937	20.6	36.3	43.1	100.0	65,172	12.5
	1938	23.8	34.0	42.2	100.0	46,820	11.9
All products (ex. milk and cream)	1937	15.7	46.9	37.4	100.0	521,216	100.0
	1938	10.6	45.5	43.9	100.0	393,753	100.0

It is observed that the proportions of total sales accounted for by vegetables and potatoes had declined noticeably in 1938. Proportions of poultry products and dairy products had increased by amounts sufficient to offset declines. Fruit and livestock and meat sales formed about the same proportions in 1938 as in 1937. It seems clear that sales of both eggs and dairy butter had increased in 1938 over 1937, and the average price was higher in each case too.

The sales channels have been grouped according to three types of customers: wholesalers and truckers, the latter being mobile wholesalers; retailers of all kinds and meal-serving establishments; and consumers. The composite picture covering all sales except milk shows that the wholesaler class bought 15.7 per cent of sales in 1937, 10.6 per cent during the 10 months of 1938. There was a slight decline in the proportion to retailers, and the sales direct to consumers were 43.9 per cent, up 6.5 per cent from 1937. The gain in consumers' proportion was contributed to only by the vegetables, fruit, and poultry-products groups, and came about in spite of declines in the consumers' share of sales of the other groups. The decline in the wholesalers' proportion, on the other hand, was shared in all groups but livestock and meat. The retailers' proportion varied more in the groups than on the basis of the total. The general decline was contributed to by the vegetable, poultry, and meat groups, and the proportions for the other three groups were of an offsetting tendency.

Generally speaking, the direct marketing practices of the farmers are apparent in both years. In modification of the seeming gain from 1937 to 1938 in the proportion sold direct to consumers, it may be said that the vegetable group, which most accounted for this, would be featured in November and December by a higher proportion of sales to dealers with storage space than was the case earlier in the season. The fruit crops of both years had been entirely marketed, however, and comparisons can be made with little reservation. Most notable change for this group in 1938 was the near absence of sales to wholesalers.

Commodities and prices, 1937 and 1938.- Table 32 facilitates a comparison between the sales experience of the two years as to importance of commodities within the groups and as to realized prices. In the vegetable group turnips ranked fourth in value of sales in 1938 instead of first as the previous year. Cabbage was next after having been third in importance in 1937. The concentration of sales in the few main vegetables was not quite so emphatic in 1938. For example, the four leaders' sales value equalled only 61.5 per cent in 1938 instead of 69.0 per cent in 1937. Not until the next five vegetables were included did the cumulative totals for the two years coincide at 88 per cent.

The price trend was distinctly uneven, with nine gains and ten declines. However, the five leaders of 1937 all showed substantial gains, so that the unit price realized on the whole vegetable crop was probably higher in the more recent year. In all likelihood this difference would have been lessened by the end of 1938, as wholesale sales would be more prevalent in the late fall than during the season included in the 10 months summarized. For the same reason the gain of 7 cents per bushel in the potato price would have been less on the year's complete business.

Strawberries were the only important commodity amongst the fruits in both years. Aided partly by the increase in direct marketing, prices of all fruits except plums were higher.

In the poultry and egg group there appeared to be an increase in sales. Egg prices were up and those of the birds were somewhat lower.

Dairy products sales had increased due to a very considerable increase in butter output. Prices were up.

Changes in the meat group showed no trend. However, in each year lamb sales were quite the largest in the group. Two prices increased and two declined.

Table 32.- Comparison of Marketing of Individual Commodities Produced in Cape Breton County, with Comparative Average Prices, 1937 and 1938

Commodity	Rank		Value		Proportion unit of total		Unit	Average price	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938		1937	1938
			$	$	%	%		$	$
Vegetables									
Turnips	1	4	49,779	17,090	21.8	11.4	Cwt.	0.99	1.16
Carrots	2	1	48,823	34,112	21.4	22.7	"	3.32	4.36
Cabbage	3	2	36,451	22,942	15.9	15.3	"	1.91	2.05
Beets	4	3	22,613	18,105	9.9	12.1	"	3.67	4.33
Cucumbers	5	6	12,246	8,945	5.4	6.0	Doz.	0.18	0.21
Corn	6	7	9,452	7,387	4.1	4.9	"	0.23	0.21
Rhubarb	7	9	7,925	6,012	3.5	4.0	Cwt.	3.04	2.68
Tomatoes (ripe)	8	5	7,574	11,318	3.3	6.8	"	8.42	7.46
Cauliflower	9	8	6,526	7,281	2.8	4.8	"	7.78	7.02
Parsnips	10	13	5,630	1,489	2.5	1.0	"	3.41	3.48
Tomatoes (green)	11	10	5,527	5,233	2.4	3.5	"	1.74	1.84
Lettuce	12	12	5,312	1,506	2.3	1.0	"	6.82	4.80
Beans (green)	13	11	4,278	4,792	1.9	3.2	"	5.54	5.52
Squash	14	15	2,390	1,066	1.0	0.7	"	2.94	2.59
Pumpkin	15	14	1,602	1,468	0.7	1.0	"	2.31	2.17
Peas (green)	16	16	1,161	948	0.5	0.6	"	4.77	5.87
Celery	17	17	672	840	0.3	0.6	"	12.12	12.47
Radishes	18	18	480	430	0.2	0.3	"	6.11	5.56
Spinach	19	19	206	216	0.1	0.1	"	6.67	6.48
Unidentified			14	-	-	-			
Total			228,665	150,154	100.0	100.0			
Potatoes			96,044	59,262			Bu.	0.74	0.81
Fruits									
Strawberries	1	1	15,339	11,994	65.1	64.0	Qt.	0.117	0.13
Cranberries	2	3	3,107	2,250	13.2	12.0	Lb.	0.08	0.084
Blueberries	3	2	3,104	2,606	13.1	13.9	Qt.	0.10	0.102
Apples	4	4	1,637	1,308	6.9	7.0	Bbl.	2.65	2.85
Raspberries	5	5	367	390	1.6	2.1	Qt.	0.222	0.235
Plums	6	6	12	185	0.1	1.0	Gal.	0.40	0.37
Total			25,566	18,733	100.0	100.0			

Table 32 (continued).- Comparison of Marketing of Individual Commodities Produced in Cape Breton County; with Comparative Average Prices, 1937 and 1938

Commodity	Rank		Value		Proportion unit of total		Unit	Average price	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1938	1938		1937	1938
			$	$	%	%		$	$
Poultry									
Eggs	1	1	73,816	76,382	80.5	85.9	30-doz. case	9.35	10.13
Hens, etc.	2	2	17,516	12,278	19.1	13.8	Cwt.	21.14	20.63
Geese	3	3	197	187	0.2	0.2	"	24.98	22.72
Ducks	4	4	183	114	0.2	0.1	"	18.49	17.14
Total			91,712	88,961	100.0	100.0			
Dairy products									
Milk	1	1	400,612				Cwt.	3.56	
Cream	2	3	22,337				Qt.	0.42	
Butter	3	2	14,058	28,247	87.5	94.7	Cwt.	24.81	27.22
Buttermilk	4	4	2,013	1,579	12.5	5.3	Gal	0.27	0.32
Total			439,020						
Less milk and cream			16,071	29,826	100.0	100.0			
Meat									
Lamb	1	1	23,265	17,195	35.7	36.7	Cwt.	14.93	14.67
Pork	2	3	14,391	8,511	22.1	18.2	"	12.45	13.13
Beef	3	4	14,151	7,446	21.7	15.9	"	9.32	10.40
Veal	4	2	13,365	13,668	20.5	29.2	"	8.45	6.56
Total			65,172	46,820	100.0	100.0			

Part of table 27 is recapitulated in table 33 together with comparative figures for the 10 months of 1938. On this basis of the same 154 records, it is seen that marketing activity in 1938 was slightly less active than in 1937. In each of the comparable ten months except April and September a less number of loads went to market in the latter than in the former year (figure 60). But in both years a gradual increase in monthly totals is noted throughout the period. For the whole period the frequency of marketing trips per farmer was almost weekly in each year.

OPINIONS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY PRODUCERS ON THEIR MARKETING PROBLEMS

Increasing sales.- The marketing conditions faced by Cape Breton County farmers can be partly pictured by their own responses to a question on this subject: "How could the marketing of Cape Breton County products be improved to increase their sale?" Table 34 is a summary of the replies to the extent that they are susceptible of tabulation.

Table 33.- Number of Loads, Percentage Distribution, and Loads Per Farmer of Farm Produce Brought to Sydney Market by 140 Cape Breton County Farmers, by Months, 1937 and 1938

Month	Loads brought to market				Average loads per farmer	
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
			Per cent of monthly average for ten months	Per cent of monthly average for year		
	No.	No.			No.	No.
January	383	395,	68.6	69.8	2.7	2.8
February	366	378	65.5	66.8	2.6	2.7
March	413	432	73.9	76.3	2.9	3.1
April	398	393	71.2	69.4	2.8	2.8
May	444	463	79.5	81.8	3.2	3.3
June	479	488	85.8	86.2	3.4	3.5
July	638	643	114.2	113.6	4.6	4.6
August	787	803	140.9	141.9	5.6	5.8
September	851	835	152.4	147.5	6.1	6.0
October	827	844	148.0	149.1	5.9	6.1
Total	5,586	5,674	-	-	39.9	40.7

Table 34.- Responses of Cape Breton County Farmers to Question: "How Could the Marketing of Cape Breton Products be Improved to Increase Their Sale?"

Answer number	Type of response	1st choice (exclusive)	2nd and other choices (duplicate)
1	Market satisfactory	3	
2	No remedy	4	
3	Protect market for local growers	12	2
4	Price control or stability	15	1
5	Grade standards or inspection	17	1
6	Central depot or public market	17	
7	Marketing organization, co-operative or other	28	2
8	Prohibit peddling (consumer sales)	3	2
9	Alleviate high producing costs	3	
10	When more employment or higher payroll marketing improves	15	1
11	Advertise	1	
Total		118	

The question was put to each of the 156 producers from whom marketing records were obtained, and 118 categorical replies were noted. The reasons for not obtaining replies from 38 included: (1) reluctance to generalize from either (a) a brief experience in marketing in the area or (b) limited range of products offered; (2) record obtained from other than the operator, who alone was deemed competent to give opinions; (3) absence of views or of wish to express them. It may be presumed that if those producers cited under the third section above had been further pressed for a statement, most of them would have classed themselves in replies 1 or 2 (table 34), as being either satisfied with conditions or baffled by them.

From the table it may be noted that the most prevalent reply involved the suggestion of the need for group marketing. This opinion came from 28 producers as their main contention and specifically from two others as a secondary suggestion. The suggestion of 17 others that there should be a central disposal depot or public market was closely allied to the organization remedy, and the specific notion of co-operative action was mentioned in both types of replies. Similarly another leading suggestion, put forward by 17 producers, of the need for grade regulation was coupled in the minds of some of the group with centralized selling. A fourth leading suggestion was for the need of price regulation of some sort, to avoid either low or fluctuating prices or both. Fifteen producers mentioned this remedy as a prime need, and another cited it in a secondary sense. There was a like strength of opinion emphasizing that the farmer's marketing problem fluctuated with the general industrial prosperity of the area.

A more general plaint voiced by 12 farmers centred on the idea that the local consuming area should be the natural market of local producers, and that the latter should be protected from "unfair" outside competition. Another suggestion, the prohibition of peddling, came definitely from three producers and from two others in a secondary sense; the centralizing of marketing and the elimination of one type of price-cutting were notions allied with this remedy. Another farmer suggested advertising the merits of Cape Breton produce.

Increasing production.- Another question was put to all producers interviewed, at the same time as the request for their comment on market conditions. It was recognized both by enumerators and by respondents that the two questions were rather closely related. The second question was: "Could the production of farm products in Cape Breton County be profitably increased? If so, what products?" The replies have been tabulated in table 35. It was apparent to enumerators and perhaps now to the reader that producers gave varying weights to the word "profitably" in the first section of the question. For example, of the 73 producers who gave affirmative replies few did not have in mind the possibility, if not the likelihood, of the introduction of some of the market reforms summarized in table 34. The 17 who gave negative replies to the expansion question and the one man who was doubtful included those who either considered the question purely in the light of conditions at and previous to the time of the interview or were pessimistic as to the likelihood of any improvement in marketing.

Of those whose reply was in the affirmative sense, five gave unqualified and unelaborated replies. Two producers said specifically that expansion would be contingent on improvement in marketing conditions, and one man conceded the likelihood of only slight expansion.

Table 35. - Responses of Cape Breton County Farmers to Question: "Could the Production of Farm Products in Cape Breton County be Profitably Increased? If so, what products?"

Answer number	Type of response	1st choice (exclusive)	2nd and other choices (duplicate)
1	No	17	
2	Doubtful	1	
	Yes	73	
3	Unqualified	5	
4	Conditional on market improvement	2	
5	Slightly	1	
6	All or various products	18	
7	Vegetables	16	16
8	Potatoes	14	3
9	Dairy products (milk)	7	9
10	Poultry and eggs	4	6
11	Feedstuffs for dairy	3	1
12	Fruit	2	1
13	Lamb	1	2
14	Hogs		1
Total		91	

Where commodities were considered, 18 respondents saw expansion possibilities for all products or for several unspecified ones. Many of the 47 mentioning specific commodities spoke of more than one. The extent of the dual or multiple replies is partly indicated in the second column, which shows that in 39 instances were citations made additional to a first selection. On the basis of the number of times occurring as first or only mention, production increase was considered most possible in vegetables, and successively less so in potatoes, milk, and poultry and eggs. Four other types of commodities received less general mention.

Idle land. - A third question was asked in the same connection: "Is there on your farm or in your neighbourhood land not being cultivated which is cultivable?" Replies of sorts were obtained with many records, but they are not in a form which may be readily tabulated. Those who answered stressing the situation on their own farm provided a type of information different from that by those who referred to their locality. Further, those who spoke in terms of what was ready for the plow but fallow had an understanding of the question different from that of those who thought of land which could be cleared and broken.

In spite of this statistical confusion, it was apparent that in few localities of the County were farms in 1937 or 1938 being worked to their reasonable physical limit; that if some general reduction in production costs on present acreage or a reduction in the cost of clearing could be brought about, larger crops might be expected. The significance of these "ifs" can be seen in the actual stability of production or slowness of growth. And the extent of the producers' realization of the importance of the "ifs" can be seen in the nature of their replies to the first two questions.

Table 36.- Sydney Area Wholesalers' Purchases as Proportions of Total Receipts of Farm Products From Outside Cape Breton County, 1937

Commodity	Proportion of weight	Commodity	Proportion of weight
	%		%
Beans (green)	96.4	Potatoes	90.4
Beets	97.9		
Broccoli	100.0		
Brussels sprouts	100.0		
Cabbage	97.6	Bananas	100.0
Carrots	96.3	Blueberries	88.9
Cauliflower	98.6	Cherries	69.8
Celery	95.5	Cranberries	75.8
Chicory	100.0	Foxberries	89.3
Corn (sweet)	89.1	Gooseberries	97.5
Cucumbers	97.9	Grapes	99.7
Egg plant	100.0	Grapefruit	97.4
Garlic	100.0	Lemons	97.8
Lettuce	99.0	Limes	100.0
Melons	99.3	Nectarines	100.0
Mushrooms	50.8	Oranges	98.9
Onions (dry)	99.3	Peaches	99.1
Parsnips	94.3	Pears	90.6
Peas (green)	89.6	Pineapples	94.4
Peppers	100.0	Plums	97.7
Radishes	100.0	Pomegranates	100.0
Rhubarb	85.3	Raspberries	23.3
Spinach	100.0	Strawberries	76.0
Squash & pumpkin	100.0	Other fruits	66.1
Sweet potatoes	100.0		
Tomatoes	98.7		
Turnips	94.6	Total fruits	93.3
Other vegetables	77.1		
		Eggs	53.4
Total vegetables	97.2		
		Hay	31.4

MARKET CHANNELS OF SHIPPED-IN PRODUCE

Sydney is an important wholesale centre, there being several dozen such businesses dealing in products covered in this study in the city. North Sydney, Sydney Mines, and Glace Bay also have some wholesale houses. It is not to be wondered at, however, that some produce arrived in the area consigned direct to retailers or consumers either from producers or from wholesalers in distant cities. This information has been tabulated (table 36) for several of the commodity groups on the basis of production elsewhere than in Cape Breton County. Similar information for local production is furnished in table 31. The classification is on the basis of weight, but the trend is so marked that it cannot be presumed that the application of values would alter the picture materially.

It is noted that 97.2 per cent of the shipped-in vegetable tonnage was through wholesalers, 90.4 per cent of the potatoes, and 93.3 per cent of the fruit. On the other hand, only 53.4 per cent of the number of shipped-in cases of eggs was consigned to wholesalers, and the similar figure for hay was 31.4 per cent. The tabulation was not made exactly for butter, but it can be said that much of the Nova Scotia mainland origin was shipped direct to retailers, while most of the rest, being some 85 per cent, went through full local trade channels.

The amounts of meat, honey and maple products, and grains consigned direct to retailers was negligible. Livestock was of two kinds, that for butchering and that for breeding or production. The former was received predominantly by wholesalers, whilst farmers took direct an appreciable proportion of the latter.

The only vegetable of which wholesalers did not receive as much as 89 per cent of shipments was rhubarb, for which the percentage was 85.3 per cent. The same limit applied to the individual fruits left only cherries, 69.8 per cent; cranberries, 75.8 per cent, raspberries, 23.3 per cent; and strawberries, 76.0 per cent, as exceptions. Cranberries and strawberries were the only ones of these for which total receipts were of significant proportions, and for which it might be said shippers had established to a considerable extent direct relations with Sydney area retailers.

Direct egg marketing, as shown in consignments to retailers, was of greater proportions in the summer than in the winter. Although on the year's total such shipments were less than half, yet for the seven months April to October the proportion for each month exceeded half. The sudden changes in marketing pattern from March to April (wholesalers' proportion 69.6 per cent and 34.4 per cent respectively) and again from October to November (47.7 per cent and 70.4 per cent respectively) coincided with curtailment in the spring and augmentation in the fall of storage shipments from central Canada (figure 44).

The hay shipments, all in carlots except a small amount of boat and truck receipts, may be classified in somewhat more detail than the other commodities. The 69.2 per cent of tonnage consigned other than to wholesalers or specialized hay and grain dealers was divided as follows: retailers, 42.7 per cent; mining companies for feeding pit horses, 17.1 per cent; and others, chiefly farmers, 8.8 per cent.

THE QUALITY DEMAND OF THE SYDNEY MARKET

Retailers' statement. - To determine the quality demand for various farm products in the Sydney area, retailers and wholesalers throughout the district towns were visited and asked to complete a schedule outlining their requirements as to size, colour, and package of the farm products they handled. One hundred and fourteen retail stores were visited, and managers and owners supplied the enumerators with the desired information. This number represents 52.4 per cent of all retail food stores in the area and includes all chain stores and co-operatives as well as an adequate cross-section of the independent stores. The results were tabulated and are presented in table 37.

Since it is difficult to present the complete picture in tabular form, some elaboration is necessary. In the table some very valid and valuable minority opinion has been disregarded in favour of the majority. It must also be remembered that the retailer, in giving the information as to size and colour of the various commodities, did so with the desires of the consumer in mind. When discussing package he did so from his own point of view.

The table shows that preference as to package for corn was bags. This, however, may be qualified by the information that almost as many were definitely in favour of some other form of ventilated package which would lessen the damage to the corn from heating, which they claimed was caused by packing in bags. Although unable to suggest a pack which would eliminate this damage they were quite unanimous in their desire for a change in the present practice. Similar objections were made by equally large minority groups regarding the bag pack for beets, green tomatoes and cucumbers. Their desire for a change was based on a claim that the commodity packed in this way required more careful handling than it generally received in order to prevent crushing and damage to the contents. There were a few objections to the half barrel pack for Annapolis Valley pears, and the suggested substitute was the hamper or bushel basket. Local Damson plums from the Cape North (Victoria County) district packed in barrels suffered some damage due to that type of package, and many dealers had discontinued handling the local plums for that reason.

The commodities listed in the table are those which were commonly sold in the area. Where items such as asparagus and broccoli are missing, it is because there was practically no demand for these commodities, and as a result the retailers were not in a position to comment on consumer preference. Included in the list, however, are some products for which there was little demand. These are spinach, radishes, green peas, green onions, blueberries, and peaches. This may be explained by the fact that a great many people have small vegetable gardens of their own. Blueberries were not sold in stores to any great extent because of the proximity of large barrens of that fruit in the area. Apples and pears were much more popular as dessert fruits than were peaches. There was also little demand for honey, the small amount offered being sold in bottles or tins and very seldom in combs. Maple products also had very little sale.

Table 37. - Characteristics of Retailers' Requirements of Various Farm Products in the Sydney Market Area

Commodity	Size	Colour	Package
Vegetables			
Rhubarb	Medium	Strawberry	Barrel
Spinach	Medium, large		Hamper
Radishes	Medium		Bunched-hampers, boxes or crates
Field lettuce	Large	Green	Boxed
Forced lettuce	Large		Crates (3 to 6) dozen
Beets	Medium, small		Bunched (5 to 8) hampers
Beets (bulk)	Medium		Bags
Carrots	Medium, large		Bunched (5 to 8) hampers
Carrots (bulk)	Medium, large		Bags
Parsnips	Medium, large		Bags
Green peas	Mature		No preference
Green beans	Medium	Yellow	Hampers, bags or baskets
Green onions	Medium		Baskets
Onions (dry)	Ontario No. 1	Yellow	100 lb. open mesh bags
Green tomatoes	Medium	Very green	No preference
Ripe tomatoes	Medium		11 and 6 quart baskets
Hothouse tomatoes	Medium		Cartons and 11 quart baskets
Imported tomatoes	Medium		25 lb. boxes
Cucumbers	No. 1	Solid green	Bags
Corn	Large	Yellow Bantam	Bags
Cabbage	Medium (3 to 4 lbs.)	Green	50 or 100 lb. bags
Cauliflower	Medium (1½ to 3 lbs.)	Well-bleached	Crates or boxes
Celery	Large	Well-bleached	Paper-wrapped in crates
Melons	Large		Crates
Turnips	Medium (2 to 2½ lbs.)	Purple top	Bags
Potatoes	Canada No. 1		90 lb. bags (P.E.I.)#
Fruit			
Strawberries	Large		32 quart crate
Raspberries	Large		24 pint crate
Blueberries	Large		Quart box
Cranberries	Large		25 lb. box
Foxberries		Deep red	Wet in barrels
Grapes	Large	Blue	Baskets and crates
Cherries	Large	Deep red	Quart box or 6-quart basket
Plums	Large	Green and blue	11 quart baskets
Pears	Large and medium		Hampers, 11 qt. baskets and ½ bbls.
Peaches	No. 1		6 or 11 quart baskets
Apples	2½" up		Barrel
Poultry, etc.			
Chickens and hens	4-6 lbs.		Crates
Turkeys	8-12 lbs.		Crates
Ducks	4-6 lbs.		Crates
Geese	8-12 lbs.		Crates
Other fowl	4-6 lbs.		Crates
Eggs	Large		30 dozen crates
Honey	12 oz. and 2 lb.	Light	Bottles and tins
Maple Sugar	1 lb. blocks	Light	
Maple Syrup	16 oz.		Bottles

Dominion Fruit, Vegetable and Honey Act regulations have since been changed to require standard potato bags of 50, 75 or 100 pounds. There is no reason to think that the storekeeper who approved the 90-pound bag would not agree to one of the regulation weights, as it was understood their desire was for uniform pack rather than the 90-pound bag in any circumstances.

Table 38.- Characteristics of Wholesalers' Requirements of Various Farm Products in the Sydney Market Area

Commodity	Grade - Size	Colour	Package
Vegetables			
Rhubarb	#1 - 12"	Strawberry	Barrels
Spinach			Hampers
Lettuce	Top grade		Barrels and crates
Beets	#2 - small and medium		Bags
Carrots	#1 - large and medium		Bags and barrels
Parsnips	Top-large and medium		Bags
Beans	Top grade	Yellow	Baskets and hampers
Onions	Ontario #1	Yellow	100 # mesh bags
Tomatoes	#1 - medium		--
Cucumbers	#3-medium and small	Green	Barrels
Corn	Top-large	Yellow Bantam	Crates
Cabbage	Medium		Crates, bags (local)
Cauliflower	Top-medium	Bleached	Crates
Celery	#1 - large	Bleached	Crates
Melons	Small - medium		Basket (20)
Turnips	Medium-large	Purple top	Bags (100#)
Potatoes	Canada #1	White and blue	90 lb. bags #
Fruits			
Apples	#1 and Domestic 2½" and up		Barrels and hampers
Crabapples			Barrels, hampers and baskets
Blueberries			Quart box (local)
Cherries	Large	Black	Baskets
Cranberries	Large	Red	30 lb. box
Gooseberries			11 qt. basket
Grapes	Large	Blues	6 qt. basket and crates
Grapefruit	96 count	Seedless	Crates
Lemons	300 count (California)		Crates
Oranges	220 and 252 count	Seedless	Crates
Peaches	Large (Ontario)		Leno baskets
Pears (dessert)	Large	Yellow	Crates
Plums	#1 - large and medium	Green	6 and 11 qt. baskets
Strawberries	Large		32 qt. crates

The same explanation applies here, as in footnote to table 37.

Information as to consumer preference in size and grade, shows nothing unusual. Differences were, however, noted within the area itself. For example, preference in grapes was equally divided between Tokays and Ontario blues, yet the consumer on the north side of the harbour, which includes the towns of North Sydney, Sydney Mines, and Florence, definitely favoured Ontario blues, with very little demand for Tokays being noted. There was also quite a distinct preference within the area with regard to the colour of eggs. Records taken in the town of Glace Bay and district and the town of New Waterford show that the consumer there preferred white eggs. A tendency in this direction was noted in the uptown stores of the city of Sydney, while the consumer in the North Sydney district towns had apparently no preference. These two instances were the only major points of difference in preference within the area.

Wholesalers' statement.- Each wholesaler of fruits and vegetables in the district was visited and presented with a schedule similar to that answered by the retailer except that included in the wholesaler schedule were questions regarding size, colour and package of certain tropical fruits such as lemons, oranges and bananas on which the retailer was not asked to comment. The information thus gathered was tabulated and presented in table 38. This information should be of some assistance to fruit growers and packers who may be supplying the market.

Observations made above regarding the validity and utility of minority opinions apply also to a discussion of wholesalers' requirements. Thus, regarding tomatoes, wholesalers expressed no opinion regarding package other than to say that they were opposed to handling this commodity when packed in bags. Annapolis Valley pears were not favoured in half barrels, and no wholesaler had anything to say regarding the barrel pack of the local plums which indicates that they had lost interest in the commodity when so presented. They definitely did not care to handle green beans when packed in bags and preferred baskets or hampers. In most commodities however, the wholesaler had no objection to the bag pack for local produce since the small amount of handling the local product receives in transportation does not result in any great damage. The wholesaler was in accord with the retailer in regard to the bag pack for corn. He was emphatic in his claim that the corn heated and thus deteriorated and its consequent condition gave difficulty in marketing. His alternate suggestion was a cheap wooden crate which would allow a certain amount of ventilation.

Retailers' opinions of Cape Breton products.- Retail food stores throughout the various towns in the area bought regularly from farmers at the door. Some were regular customers but most bought the produce only when it was offered. Thus the retail merchant was in touch with all types of farmers and with all qualities of the farmers' produce. Questioned as to their opinions regarding the quality of the products obtained from the local farmer, retail merchants volunteered information which is summarized in table 39. The same questions were put to wholesalers but it was found that the latter bought only in large lots from large-scale growers and usually on regular order. Thus it was thought that the wholesalers' opinions would not give an adequate picture of the quality of goods being offered to the market. For all commodities, as may be noted in the table, the retailers' composite opinion rated the quality of local produce as good.

Forty-five merchants thought local potatoes were only fair or poor, as compared with 37 whose opinion of this commodity was high. Out of 70 dealers who bought local lamb 63 had a very high opinion of the quality. Eighty-eight dealers had experience in buying and selling local vegetables. Only 8 of these gave a high rating to this type of produce, while 46 were apparently satisfied, and 34 rated them only fair or poor.

In some cases the merchant was unable to comment because he had not bought locally the product mentioned. His reasons for not buying are presented in table 40.

Ten dealers reported they had not been offered any local small fruits but indicated they would be willing to buy them. It may have been that the small number of strawberry growers in the area generally had established lists of customers who handled their total output, and as a result there was very little casual store-to-store selling of this product. Regulations in respect to purchasing of eggs on grade stopped 10 merchants from buying this commodity from the local farmer, and 8 others reported that none were offered for sale.

Eighty-five merchants reported on their purchases of Annapolis Valley apples. Gravensteins, Kings, Northern Spys, Wageners, Bishop Pippins, McIntosh Reds and Baldwins, in the order named, were the popular varieties in this market. Number Ones and Domestics in the large size ($2\frac{1}{4}$" and up) were in greatest demand. There was practically no sale for number threes or the small size (2" - $2\frac{1}{4}$") in any variety.

Table 39.- Sydney Area Retailers' Opinions of Quality of Cape Breton County Farm Products (114 Stores)

Commodity	No reporting	Dont handle	Bought none*	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Small fruits	79	1	14	7	6	41	9	1
Vegetables	88	-	-	5	3	46	23	11
Potatoes	87	2	3	3	4	30	24	21
Eggs	71	3	27	-	1	35	4	1
Dressed poultry	63	12	16	2	2	16	12	3
Lamb	81	9	2	18	6	44	2	-
Veal	51	19	6	2	4	17	3	-

* See table 40

Table 40.- Sydney Area Retailers' Reasons for Buying None of Certain Kinds of Cape Breton County Farm Products

Commodity	No reason	None offered	No demand	Competition	Ungraded	Buy elsewhere	Total
Small fruits	2	10	1	1	-	-	14
Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	1	1	-	-	1	-	3
Eggs	6	8	-	-	10	3	27
Dressed poultry	6	6	1	-	2	1	16
Lamb	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Veal	2	1	2	2	-	-	6

Eighty-four dealers expressed opinions regarding possible improvement in the marketing and sale of local produce. The great majority of these said that local produce should be sold on a graded basis to assure the buyer of the quality of the product. No other suggestion so nearly approached unanimity. Some advocated a certain amount of organization on the part of the farmers for the marketing of their produce. They linked this up with their desire for graded produce, suggesting that group marketing of some kind might be able to provide facilities for grading. It was also suggested that an organization might aid in improving local produce by working with agricultural department officials in advising producers and growers as to proper methods of butchering and handling of meats. The association might also aid in orderly marketing by regulating the flow of produce at various seasons of the year. This latter suggestion would be, of course, contingent on the provision of some sort of storage facilities. Many other suggestions such as improvement in breeding practices, advertising, increased production, and diversification of cash crops were put forward by the retailers as means of increasing the sales of the produce of the local farmer.

METHOD OF TRANSPORT

The Sydney area is situated at the extreme eastern part of Nova Scotia and of Canada (figures 1 and 61). Its trade with the rest of Canada flows to and from areas to the west rather than radially from Sydney, and the same is true for much of the trade with other parts of the world, which enters and leaves Canada at more central ports and border points. The area is, however, served by an important branch line of the Canadian National Railways, which, with the Sydney and Louisbourg Railway extending to towns beyond Sydney, gives all points in the area direct rail connections to the mainland and to America in general by car ferry over the Strait of Canso. There is a hard-surfaced trunk highway connecting all towns similarly with the provincial highway system on the mainland. The surface of this highway was not paved throughout in 1937, but the road was negotiable by every type of highway vehicle, and the improvement program was well along toward completion. The area is surrounded and indented by navigable waters, with first class harbours and facilities for large vessels at Sydney and North Sydney. Glace Bay's harbour accommodates shallow-draft coasting vessels of the kind which carries a considerable volume of the intra-Maritime Provinces water-borne commerce. There was no commercial air service to or within the area in 1937, but adequate facilities for land and water planes were available.

Thus the three major modern methods of transport of goods, rail, road, and water, were all readily available to producers and shippers of agricultural produce to the Sydney area. As perhaps will be evident from the figures, highway transport carried a much lower proportion of the traffic than would probably have been true in the same year for most other markets of similar proportions in Canada. This was because of the advantage which rail freight and express rates offered for the long haul from areas supplying so much of Sydney's needs: in a general way the remoteness of the area coupled with the ferry toll at the Strait of Canso and the loss of time over the unpaved highway and the portion under construction on Cape Breton Island.

Of the types of produce covered in this study, total receipts from all areas were tabulated at 54,095 tons, for the most part a net figure (figure 62). Rail, freight and express services carried 58.6 per cent of this tonnage to the Sydney area; 30.0 per cent was delivered by highway vehicle, and 11.4 per cent by vessel. The distribution varied considerably amongst the commodity groups, but the road proportion was consistently about the same traffic as Cape Breton County production. The only important exception to this statement was the fruit group, for which local production was less than 3 per cent of total tonnage, but highway deliveries were 8.1 per cent. The difference of some 600,000 pounds was mostly accounted for by trucked apple shipments from the Annapolis Valley. In the other groups highway deliveries from beyond the County boundaries were only slightly greater than rail deliveries of local produce, which were small indeed.

Water transport moved only from April to December, as the local harbours are ice-bound during three or four months. Thus the proportion of water traffic during the season when such was possible was greater than the 11.4 per cent shown for the year. From figure 63 and table 146, appendix, it may be noted that in June and November the water-borne proportions were 20.7 per cent and 26.2 per cent respectively and in April and August only 5.2 per cent and 5.8 per cent. Road traffic fluctuated according to local production marketed. The rail proportion was highest in March at 77.5 per cent, and lowest in September 41.1 per cent.

Because of the connection between road traffic and local production, it is to be expected that some commodity groups contained none or very low trucked proportions. Thus honey and maple products, hay, and grain, none of which were marketed from local farms, were all delivered mostly by rail, and hardly at all by truck (figure 62). On the other hand, vegetables and dairy products, which on the basis of tonnage were mostly supplied locally (were, in fact, the chief local products), were heaviest in the highway column and together constituted 70 per cent of all road deliveries. Most of the rest of the highway tonnage was local potatoes,about one-third of all potatoes.

This same commodity mainly accounted for the magnitude of the traffic brought to the Sydney area by vessel. Potato shipments constituted 81.8 per cent of all water-borne tonnage, and 44.3 per cent of all potatoes arrived by vessel. This traffic as well as much of the railway potato shipments came from Prince Edward Island. Thus the main water trade of Cape Breton in respect to tonnage of agricultural products was with Prince Edward Island. The vessels often took return cargoes of coal. In addition to potatoes, vessels from the Island Province brought also other root vegetables and occasional cargoes of livestock, poultry, eggs, and hay. Much of the other water-borne traffic consisted of less bulky and more valuable shipments of sundry imported or processed products from Montreal. Vegetables, fruit, meat, and grain were included in this traffic, though some of the grain moved by water on a through voyage from the Lakehead. Other less important water movements included coasting vessels with Nova Scotia products such as apples and cranberries, and foxberries from Newfoundland. Also very important to the Bras d'Or Lake areas and coast

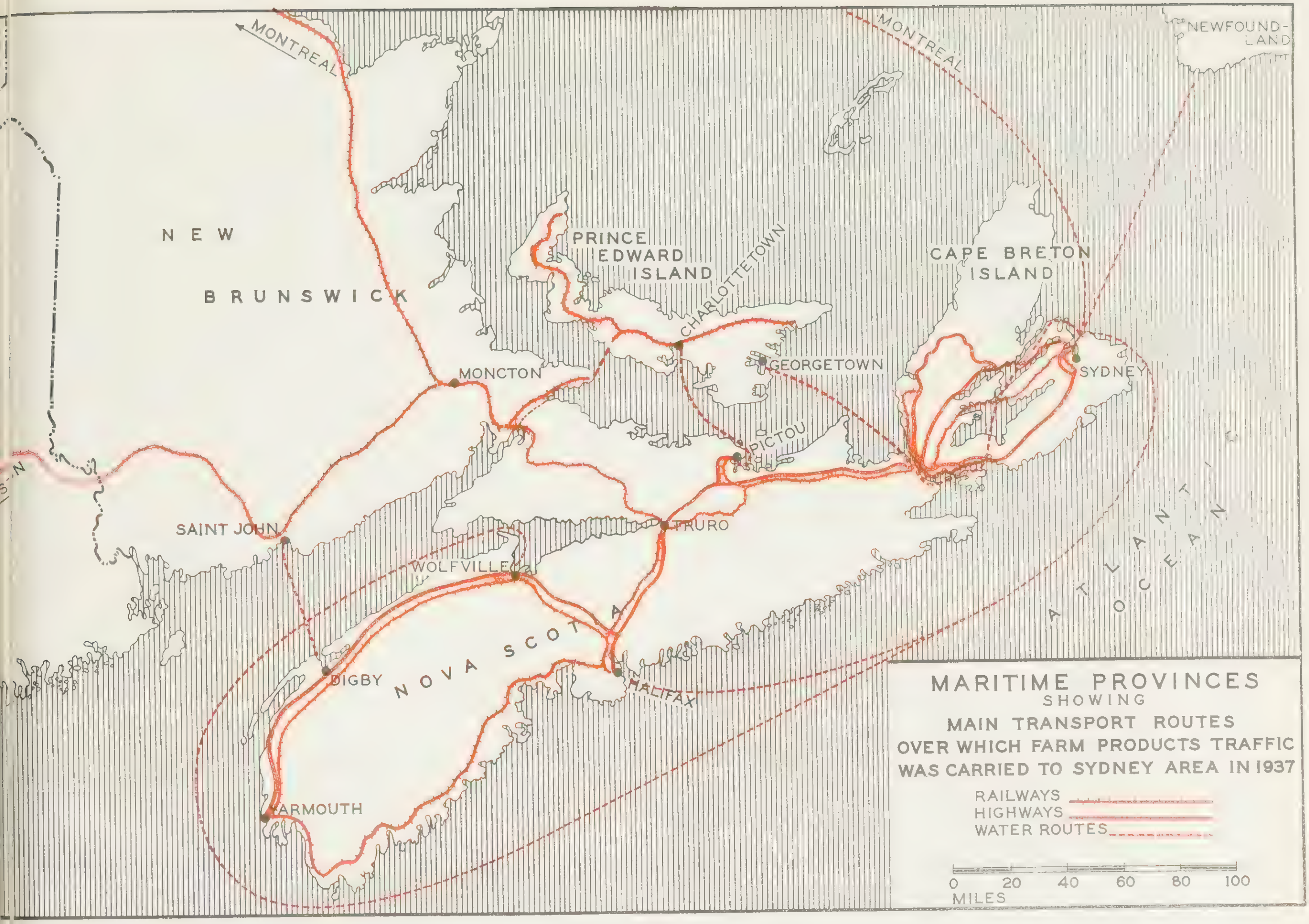

MONTREAL
MONTREAL
NEWFOUNDLAND
N E W
B R U N S W I C K
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CHARLOTTETOWN
CAPE BRETON ISLAND
GEORGETOWN
SYDNEY
MONCTON
PICTOU
SAINT JOHN
TRURO
WOLFVILLE
N O V A S C O T I A
DIGBY
HALIFAX
YARMOUTH
A T L A N T I C O C E A N
MARITIME PROVINCES
SHOWING
MAIN TRANSPORT ROUTES
OVER WHICH FARM PRODUCTS TRAFFIC
WAS CARRIED TO SYDNEY AREA IN 1937
RAILWAYS
HIGHWAYS
WATER ROUTES
0 20 40 60 80 100
MILES

FIGURE 61

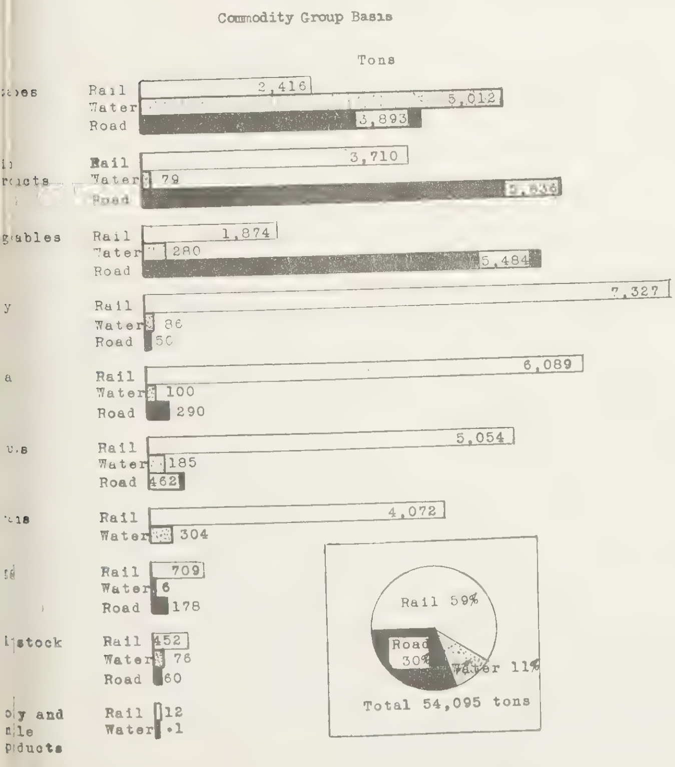


Figure 62.- Receipts of Farm Produce in Sydney Area by Method of Transport, 1937

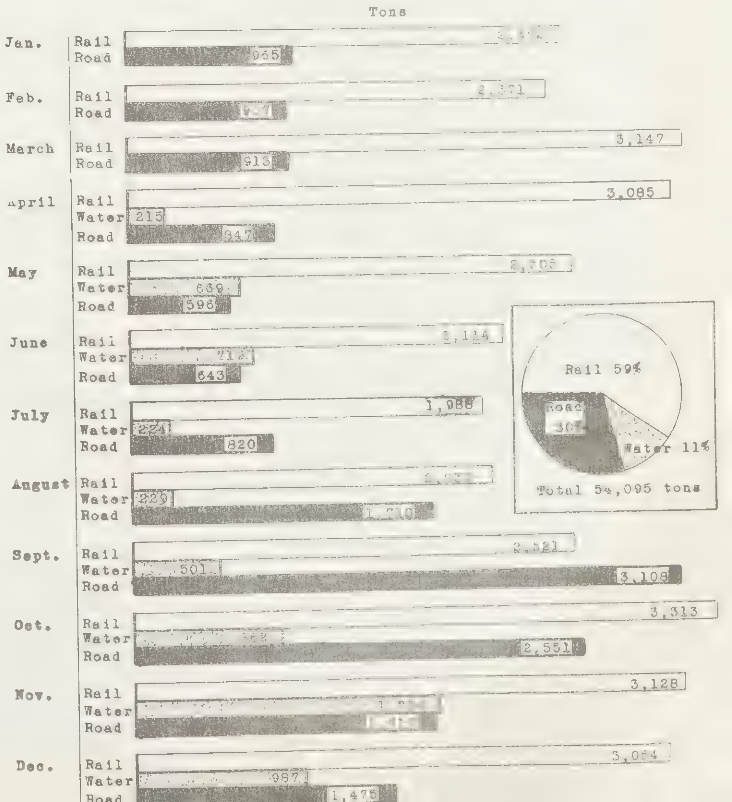


Figure 63.- Monthly Basis

areas of Cape Breton Island, mostly Victoria County, were the regular and occasional boat services carrying such products as cream, butter, and lambs to Sydney.

The railway brought considerably more than half of the tonnage of all products studied, and virtually all of that of some of the groups. In addition to hay, grain, and honey as already mentioned, meats, fruit, eggs, and livestock moved predominantly by rail. The same was true for dairy products when grouped without fresh milk. It is necessary to explain that the rail figures as tabulated include virtually all traffic from overseas such as bananas and lemons. The classification is based on the method of transport used to make the delivery at Sydney, which port received few or no ships from other countries with food or general cargoes. Thus the final rail journey of these products of other hemispheres from Montreal, Boston, Saint John, or Halifax to Sydney has led to their being classed in the rail column.

The rail express service was based on two train arrivals daily except Sunday from Halifax and connecting from all points. Freight arrivals were as required and very heavy as shown in receipts of approximately 1,300 cars and carlot equivalents of the types of commodities studied.

Water traffic was delivered by various steam, motor, and sailing vessels in some 246 arrivals at the various ports in 1937. This figure does not include the many arrivals of the S.S. Caribou from Newfoundland on a three-times-a-week schedule, inasmuch as this vessel carried none of the commodities studied except foxberries, and these for Sydney area consumption on not over half a dozen voyages. Table 41 summarizes these movements on a basis of number of arrivals, irrespective of the size of the vessel or whether all or any portion of the cargo carried agricultural products for Sydney area consumption. However, only the boats which from time to time brought such goods are included.

Table 41.- Vessel Arrivals at Sydney Area Ports, 1937 - Cargoes or Portions of Cargoes of Farm Products

Cargo origin	Scheduled steamer arrivals	Chartered and other schooner arrivals	Total arrivals
	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	34	56	90
Cape Breton Island	120	5	125
Nova Scotia mainland	8	5	13
Montreal	12	-	12
Lakehead	6	-	6
Total	180	66	246

It can be stated with reasonable certainty that all the schooners included in the tabulation had most of their cargo in agricultural products for the Sydney area. For the regular steamer arrivals from Prince Edward and Cape Breton Islands, it can be said that the core of their ladings inward were agricultural products. They were rather small vessels only somewhat larger than schooners and not necessarily carrying maximum cargoes each voyage. All the other steam vessel arrivals from the larger ports would represent the delivery of processed and manufactured goods of all sorts to a greater extent than of the products tabulated here, but they were available for the kind of shipments in which our interest lies, and carried certain quantities of them. Thus the fact that these vessels were many times larger than the various coasting boats is discounted in judging their importance in this study.

There was no general pattern of schedules or regular service behind road deliveries though the whole milk movement from farm to town might conceivably be considered as an exception to this statement. The road deliveries consisted mainly of the regular and occasional marketing by Cape Breton County farmers, and to a less extent of seasonal loads from distant specialized growing areas.

SUMMARY

The laid-down cost in the Sydney area of all 1937 receipts of the farm products studied in this survey was $5,343,665. Of these receipts, goods worth $196,136 were reshipped by local dealers to customers in Newfoundland and elsewhere outside the area. The difference was $5,147,529, being the cost of the products retained for consumption in the leading industrial area of the Maritime Provinces.

On the basis of main commodity groups, dairy products made up the largest component of the total, $1,809,098, some 34 per cent. Next in importance was the meat group valued at $1,656,211, about 31 per cent. Fruits constituted almost 10 per cent, and when grouped with vegetables and potatoes, 22 per cent. Other products studied were eggs, 6 per cent, and hay, whole grains, livestock, honey, and maple products, together making up the remaining 7 per cent of the value of receipts.

Twenty per cent of receipts, $1,055,341 worth, originated on farms and in processing plants in Cape Breton County, in which all the towns of the area are situated. Of the local contribution, more than half was dairy products. Vegetables and potatoes were another third.

Other areas of Nova Scotia shipped 13 per cent of all receipts. Prince Edward Island farms provided about the same amount. New Brunswick's shipments are recorded higher than either of the above mentioned areas; but, although exact adjustment of the figure is not possible, it is known that a considerable proportion of the meats, butter, and grain shipped from New Brunswick was not the product of the farms of the Province.

Other Canadian provinces from Quebec west shipped farm products worth $1,826,315, one-third of all receipts at Sydney.

United States shipments were 5 per cent of all receipts, 42 per cent of fruit receipts. In other words, over three-quarters of United States shipments consisted of fruit. Other foreign countries provided 2.4 per cent of total shipments, and the proportion of this which was fruit was even greater than for American shipments.

Net weight of vegetable receipts was 7,610 tons, valued at $372,623.

The five leading vegetables (by value) marketed in the area were carrots, turnips, cabbage, tomatoes, and onions, together accounting for 67 per cent of vegetable receipts. The first three were provided to the extent of 65 per cent or more by Cape Breton County, ripe tomatoes to the extent of only 18 per cent, and dry onions not at all.

Of 17 other vegetables, total receipts of each of which were worth $500 or more, 11 were supplied to the extent of 50 per cent or more from the local County, and three not at all.

Potato receipts aggregated 229,420 hundredweight valued at $262,678, an average of $1.16 per hundredweight. Prince Edward Island produced 59 per cent by weight and 54 per cent by value of potato receipts. Local County farms provided 34 per cent by weight and 37 per cent by value. Other areas, of which New Brunswick was the most important, supplied the remaining 7 per cent of tonnage, being 9 per cent of value.

Prince Edward Island's shipments arrived mostly by water transport. Since Cape Breton harbours are closed in winter, such receipts were low for the first quarter of the year, and also for the quarter July-September. During the other six months 83 per cent by weight of Prince Edward Island's shipments arrived.

Of Cape Breton County's supplies, 83 per cent was delivered during the last five months of the year.

Prince Edward Island shipments cost on the average $1.08 per hundredweight. Cape Breton County supplies returned $1.24 per hundredweight to growers. The trend of monthly average prices for all receipts was generally downward throughout the year, from $1.62 per hundredweight in January to 94 cents in December.

Fruit receipts were worth $526,730, and the net weight was 5,750 tons.

The five leading fruits by value, being together 85½ per cent of the total, were oranges, apples, bananas, strawberries, and grapes. Of these, only apples and strawberries were to any extent locally or provincially grown.

The other 14½ per cent of fruit receipts was made up of 15 types, of which 8 were to some extent produced in Nova Scotia.

Foreign countries forwarded 69 per cent by value of fruit receipts. The Annapolis Valley shipped 23 per cent, most of which was apples. Ontario's varied supply was 3.7 per cent, and Cape Breton County's 4.5 per cent, mostly strawberries.

Apple receipts totalled 39,663 barrels, valued at $139,018, an average of $3.50 per barrel. Over 35,200 barrels, about 90 per cent, were from the Annapolis Valley, and their average price was $3.23.

The season from May to July was the only period during which apple receipts were not overwhelmingly Nova Scotian. During these months imported boxed fruit from British Columbia, New Zealand, and the United States was the main portion of the small arrivals, and the cost was about $8.00 per barrel equivalent. September was the month of greatest total receipts, 9,927 barrels, about three times the monthly average. March, October, and November were also above the average.

Strawberry receipts were 317,682 quarts costing $34,974, an average of 11 cents. Two-fifths of the supply was grown in the local County. Other important growing areas were Pictou and Kings Counties and New Brunswick.

Foxberries were shipped from Newfoundland and Guysboro County, total receipts being 1,397 hundredweight costing on the average $5.43 per hundredweight. The quality of Newfoundland berries was superior to that of Nova Scotia fruit, but subsequent to 1937 regulations concerning grading of this berry were introduced into the regulations under the Fruit, Vegetables, and Honey Act.

Meat receipts consisted overwhelmingly of supplies handled by packers and shipped from plants and producing areas distant from Sydney. Beef accounted for over half the physical volume and 43.2 per cent of the value of all meats. Pork ranked second, with 37 per cent of tonnage, and 45 per cent of value.

The only meats moving a short average distance to the Sydney market were lamb and veal, total supplies of which combined to make only 5 per cent of all meat tonnage and value. About one-third by weight of the lamb and about three-quarters of the veal were produced on Cape Breton Island.

Egg receipts were 39,676 cases costing $324,953, an average of 27.3 cents a dozen. Prince Edward Island supplied about 40 per cent of the eggs by quantity and value, Cape Breton County nearly 20 per cent by quantity (22½ per cent by value), and other Nova Scotia producers about 21 per cent by quantity (18 per cent by value). More distant provinces supplied the remaining 19 per cent. November and December receipts were 43 per cent from beyond the Maritime Provinces, and 46 per cent of the non-maritime shipments arrived in those two months.

Just half the value of dairy products receipts was butter, nearly all creamery butter. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and more distant provinces provided 83 per cent by weight of creamery butter receipts. Of the Nova Scotia supply, Pictou County produced the most, shipping 9 per cent of the total. The creamery butter average price ranged between 25.6 cents per pound in May and 32.2 cents in December, the year's average being 28 cents.

Whole milk receipts were 22 per cent of the value of the dairy products group, some 11,265,000 pounds costing $408,551, an average of $3.53 per hundredweight. Sales at retail, wholesale, and in bulk were included in the total.

Canned milk was the third ranking dairy product. Receipts of 2½ million pounds cost $207,633. It is estimated that this is a whole milk equivalent of 3½ million quarts, equal to more than half the fresh milk receipts. Less than a quarter of the canned milk was condensed, and the rest was evaporated.

Nearly all of the 63,000 gallons of ice cream marketed in the area was produced in Sydney plants from cream shipped largely from beyond the local County.

The milk distribution business in the several towns was participated in by six pasteurizing concerns and 91 producer-distributors of raw milk. This was an increase of three pasteurizing plants and three producer-distributors from the time of an earlier survey in 1930-31.

Total sales in 1937 of 4½ million quarts were divided almost evenly between pasteurized and raw milk. The pasteurized proportion for the 12 month period six years earlier had been 29.5 per cent. Daily sales had increased 29 per cent in the interval to 12,387 quarts.

Price declines were noted from the time of the earlier to that of the current survey. Bulk milk cost in 1937 5.87 cents per quart on the average, formerly 7.44 cents. The retail price varied from town to town in both years, and had declined on the average from 14.06 cents to 12.25 cents.

During the twelve months of 1937 daily average sales of raw milk remained nearly constant; pasteurized milk sales increased from 4,623 quarts per day for the area in January to 6,995 quarts in December, an increase of 51 per cent.

By towns the proportion of pasteurized milk sales varied from nil in Reserve Mines to 63 per cent in Sydney Mines.

Cream distribution was associated with the milk business in respect to pasteurized cream, of which total sales were 92,000 quarts. Only 13 raw milk dealers sold raw cream, about 7,000 quarts. However, nearly 54,000 quarts additional of raw cream were marketed by another group of farmers. Average retail prices for pasteurized and raw cream were respectively 55.3 cents and 43.8 cents per quart.

Only 19 per cent of the value of receipts of honey and maple products was shipped from Nova Scotia producing areas. However, the main fact learned about this commodity group was its very small part in the Sydney area diet. Total laid-down cost of $2,754 was equal to about 3 cents per capita.

No surplus hay was available from local farms for commercial channels. Nearly 7,500 tons were shipped from elsewhere, and much of this was taken by local farmers. The average cost was $11.78. Of 525 cars of total receipts, 477 were shipped from the Chignecto Isthmus joining New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Only whole grains were included in the survey, and two-thirds of this by weight was oats. A few tons of oats came from Victoria, Inverness, and Colchester Counties, and about a third of the oat supply came from Prince Edward Island. But scarcely any other grain received at Sydney was maritime grown. The corn was mostly from overseas, the beans and peas from Ontario, and other grain from Western Canada and United States.

Livestock included shipments which quickly went into the meat trade and those constituting breeding stock and such for farmers. Horses, of the latter category, were the main item, their value being some 35 per cent of livestock receipts, accounted for by 306 head. A little over half of the cattle receipts (more than three-quarters by value) were for herd improvement and augmentation. Little pig receipts numbered 1,323, and cost on the average $4 each.

Of $949,870 of estimated sales in 1937 by Cape Breton County farmers, 47 per cent was dairy products, 24 per cent was vegetables, 10 per cent was potatoes, and 10 per cent was eggs and poultry. The remaining 9 per cent consisted of fruit, mostly strawberries, and livestock and meats.

Local farmers sold 47 per cent of their produce direct to consumers, 30 per cent to retailers, and 23 per cent to wholesalers. The variation between commodity groups was wide, consumer sales of dairy products being 60 per cent and of vegetables only 32 per cent. The sales to wholesalers for each commodity group varied, however, only between 15 and 20 per cent.

The number of farms in the County producing commercially for the market was estimated at 768. The typical such farm was 12 miles from its usual market town, had 21.2 acres under cultivation, of which 1.4 acres were in vegetables, 1.5 acres in potatoes, and 0.25 acres in fruits.

The average marketing farmer sold four loads a month of an average weight of 567 pounds. His September and October loads were about twice the weight of the average and one and a half times as numerous. Eighty-five per cent of the farmers customarily hauled their produce to one or more of the towns in their own car, truck, or wagon. The rest used public carriers or sold at their farm.

About half the County farmers (on the basis of the survey sample of 154) favoured some type of organization or centralization or grading regulations as the main way to ameliorate market conditions. (They were asked merely their views on the latter situation, and no answers were suggested). An even greater proportion thought production in the County could be profitably increased.

Of produce from outside the County wholesalers received most: 97 per cent by weight of the vegetables, 93 per cent of fruits, 90 per cent of potatoes, 53 per cent of eggs, and 31 per cent of hay.

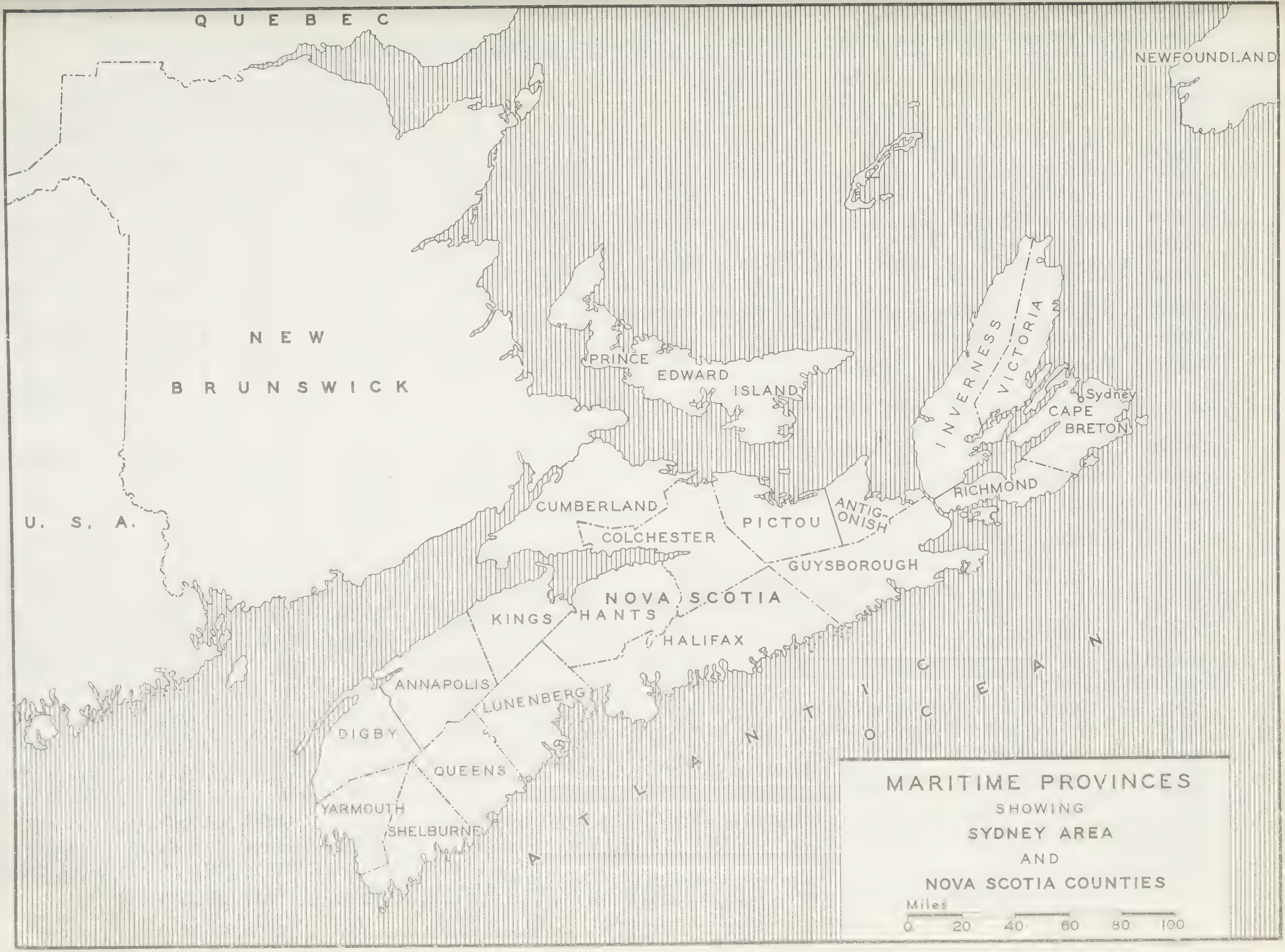
According to wholesalers and retailers of the area, the market demands high quality, preferably graded produce of all kinds.

Number one and domestic large were almost the only acceptable grades of apples, and Gravensteins, Kings, and Northern Spies were the favourite varieties.

Merchants who handled local products rated them typically "good", rather than "excellent" or "poor".

Of all deliveries in the Sydney area, local as well as shipped in, 59 per cent of the tonnage arrived by rail, 30 per cent by road, and 11 per cent by water. The road deliveries and local County sales were almost the same thing. No water receipts were recorded for the first three months of the year when harbours were frozen. Potatoes from Prince Edward Island were the predominant component of the water-borne traffic.

In 1937, 246 vessel arrivals at the ports of the area were significant in the farm products traffic. Of these, 180 were scheduled steamer arrivals, and 66 were schooner movements.



MARITIME PROVINCES
SHOWING
SYDNEY AREA
AND
NOVA SCOTIA COUNTIES

QUEBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
NEW BRUNSWICK
U. S. A.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
INVERNESS
VICTORIA
Sydney
CAPE BRETON
RICHMOND
CUMBERLAND
COLCHESTER
PICTOU
ANTIGONISH
GUYSBOROUGH
NOVA SCOTIA
KINGS
HANTS
HALIFAX
ANNAPOLIS
LUNENBERG
DIGBY
QUEENS
YARMOUTH
SHELBURNE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100

FIGURE 64

Table 42.- Receipts of FARM PRODUCTS in Sydney Area by Commodity Group Values and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin	Vegetables	Potatoes	Fruit	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy Products	Honey and Maple Products	Hay	Grain 1/	Live-stock	Total 1/
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia											
Counties											
Cape Breton	228,665	96,944	23,567	76,070	73,816	547,362				7,817	1,053,341
Victoria	506	1,129	378	7,003	1,485	16,030		592	192	7,978	35,293
Inverness	125	98	101	15,064	3,061	17,001		1,087	123	25,196	61,856
Richmond	134	9	1,091	322	215	111				811	2,693
Guysboro	1	2	2,225	594	487	345					3,654
Antigonian	113	623	46	6,297	36,020	22,491		451		9,605	75,646
Pictou	1,956	50	8,419	2,622	10,741	90,653	5	715		3,087	118,248
Colchester	4,480	51	752	1,007	3,830	159,420	2	324	9,360-	10,413	189,639-
Hants	8,921	4	28,797							435	38,157
Kings	6,896	1,878	77,251	728	725	18				410	87,906
Annapolis	701		12,976				186			68	13,931
Digby				14							14
Yarmouth	104										104
Lunenburg	795		1,071								1,866
Halifax	525	80		3,058-	1,636	7,590	14		4,613-	436	17,952-
Cumberland	458	583	1,377	2,129	80	980	322	24,970	5	958	31,862
Other Provinces											
Prince Edward Island	4,450	143,191	3,055	73,814+	132,719	237,070		2,573	32,864	25,785	655,521+
New Brunswick	54	14,682	1,957	257,333-	3,855	332,990	121	55,017	67,320-	1,939	735,268-
Quebec	10,103	2,903	26	235,243-	10,477	104,864	965	1,997	35,194-	637	401,599-
Ontario	43,211	1,323	19,630	501,708±	35,609	183,267	1,139		37,970	4,605	828,462±
Manitoba				460,425±	11,702	49,327			+		521,454±
Saskatchewan				8,369+		39,524			795+		48,688+
Alberta				4,385+	5,069				+	5,400	14,854+
British Columbia	5,190		6,068								11,258
Other Countries											
Newfoundland	3		4,570	23							4,596
United States	39,202	798	220,278	3	55				127	155	260,618
Other	16,030	40	113,115						+		129,185+
Total	372,623	262,678	526,750	1,656,211	331,527	1,809,098	2,754	87,726	188,563	105,735	5,343,665

1/ Meat and grain territorial totals are subject to re-adjustment as follows:
+ amount should be considerably greater than shown; production has been processed or regionally distributed elsewhere.
∓ amount should be considerably less than shown; area contains processing plants or regional distribution

Table 43.- Receipts in Sydney Area of FARM PRODUCTS by Commodity Group Weights and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin	Vegetables	Potatoes	Fruit	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy Products	Honey and Maple Products	Hay	Grain 1/	Live-stock	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
ova Scotia Counties											
Cape Breton	10,860,336	7,760,424	337,011	552,007	355,320	11,873,346				119,668	31,858,112
Victoria	37,487	93,639	9,590	58,460	10,710	76,168		100,000	9,820	122,657	518,531
Inverness	5,052	8,005	4,005	118,824	22,680	85,624		186,715	7,150	410,060	848,115
Richmond	11,820	780	9,293	2,987	1,170	602				14,280	40,932
Guysboro	50	180	40,801	2,892	2,790	1,760					48,473
Antigonish	4,135	39,503	1,288	32,867	230,400	82,628		78,757		101,758	571,336
Pictou	131,454	4,210	121,969	13,895	65,025	361,771	26	126,500		21,704	846,554
Colchester	222,267	4,089	10,899	4,879	23,175	1,775,709	13	59,155	534,214-	77,622	2,712,022-
Hants	92,029	360	1,048,588							3,000	1,143,977
Kings	262,275	108,020	2,810,939	3,220	4,410	120				2,114	3,191,098
Annapolis	28,056		498,138				831			500	527,525
Digby				65							65
Yarmouth	1,000										1,000
Lunenburg	58,445		30,784								89,229
Halifax	12,930	7,200		20,069-	8,395	36,826	72		245,121-	2,703	333,316-
Cumberland	30,449	38,790	14,622	10,451	405	3,660	1,731	4,354,310	100	7,060	4,461,578
Other Provinces											
Prince Edward Island	464,365	13,292,581	30,706	376,271+	741,195	857,395		408,373	1,750,231	201,812	18,122,929+
New Brunswick	1,593	1,004,332	32,394	1,940,840-	20,520	1,244,818	827	9,297,240	3,352,206-	9,900	16,904,670-
Quebec	299,839	192,800	171	1,719,889-	57,060	432,229	6,041	313,720	1,761,578-	4,382	4,787,709-
Ontario	1,501,507	60,287	500,388	4,141,620±	187,517	2,173,522	8,188		1,046,355	35,360	9,654,744±
Manitoba				3,896,397±	62,105	178,021			+		4,136,523±
Saskatchewan				40,215+		139,972			41,000+		221,187+
Alberta				22,720+	25,600				+	40,000	88,320+
British Columbia	126,350		105,000								231,350
Other Countries											
Newfoundland	130		83,020	110							83,260
United States	688,578	25,600	3,146,853	15		468			2,900	1,029	3,865,443
Other	379,433	1,150	2,672,094						+		3,052,677+
Total	15,219,580	22,641,950	11,508,553	12,958,693	1,818,477	19,324,639	17,729	14,924,770	8,750,675	1,175,609	108,340,675

1/ Meat and grain territorial totals are subject to re-adjustment as follows:
- amount should be considerably greater than shown; production has been processed or regionally distributed elsewhere.
+ " " " less " ". ; area contains processing plants or regional distributor depots.
± " probably includes a portion of production of other areas and also omits some portion of actual origin.
The grand totals for each commodity group are correct.

Table 44.- Receipts of Farm Products in Sydney Area by Commodities Showing Re- shipment from Area and Per Capita Consumption

Vegetables		Gross receipts	Re-shipments	Retained for consumption	
				Total	Per capita
Beans (green)	lb.	108,932	205	108,727	1.21
	$	6,795	16	6,779	
Beets	lb.	670,505	2,540	667,965	7.42
	$	23,962	94	23,868	
Brocoli	lb.	720	-	720	.01
	$	100	-	100	
Brussels sprouts	lb.	867	300	567	.01
	$	117	42	75	
Cabbage	lb.	2,643,035	46,500	2,596,535	28.85
	$	55,860	1,519	54,341	
Carrots	lb.	1,833,251	10,525	1,822,726	20.25
	$	62,088	454	61,634	
Cauliflower	lb.	94,553	2,260	92,293	1.03
	$	7,317	170	7,147	
Celery	lb.	71,917	5,613	66,303	.74
	$	5,095	336	4,759	
Chicory	lb.	1,600	-	1,600	.02
	$	154	-	154	
Corn (sweet)	lb.	263,745	-	263,745	2.93
	$	11,532	-	11,532	
Cucumbers	lb.	454,584	3,395	451,189	5.01
	$	18,778	274	18,504	
Eggplant	lb.	2,069	225	1,844	.02
	$	129	14	115	
Garlic	lb.	1,340	-	1,340	.01
	$	202	-	202	
Lettuce	lb.	196,391	10,815	185,576	2.06
	$	11,105	552	10,553	
Melons	lb.	64,575	2,270	62,305	.69
	$	2,841	96	2,745	
Mushrooms	lb.	309	-	309	-
	$	111	-	111	

Table 44 (Continued).- Receipts of Farm Products in Sydney Area by Commodities Showing Re-shipment from Area and Per Captia Consumption

Vegetables		Gross receipts	Re-shipments	Retained for consumption	
				Total	Per capita
Onions (dry)	lb. $	1,188,609 32,035	38,615 1,006	1,149,994 31,029	12.78
Parsnips		209,990 6,507	875 25	209,115 6,482	2.32
Peas (green)	lb. $	28,970 1,535	289 25	28,681 1,510	.32
Peppers	lb. $	21,968 1,326	1,060 57	20,908 1,269	.23
Radishes	lb. $	8,265 509	165 8	8,100 501	.09
Rhubarb	lb. $	304,220 10,111	2,300 87	301,920 10,024	3.35
Spinach	lb. $	32,699 1,659	1,245 66	31,454 1,593	.35
Squash & pumpkin	lb. $	157,829 4,296	295 8	157,534 4,288	1.75
Sweet potatoes	lb. $	37,820 1,271	3,875 138	33,945 1,133	.38
Tomatoes (green)	lb. $	317,446 5,527	- -	317,446 5,527	3.53
Tomatoes (ripe)	lb. $	777,129 41,780	60,904 3,074	716,225 38,706	7.96
Turnips	lb. $	5,672,497 58,445	37,070 646	5,635,427 57,799	62.62
All other (unidentified and 7 lesser varieties)	lb. $	53,745 1,436	1,000 50	52,745 1,586	.59
TOTAL	lb. $	15,219,580 372,623	232,341 8,757	14,987,230 363,866	166.53 4.04
Potatoes	lb. $	22,641,950 262,678	54,580 651	22,587,370 262,027	250.97 2.91

Table 44 (Continued).- Receipts of Farm Products in Sydney Area by Commodities Showing Re-shipment from Area and Per Capita Consumption

Fruits		Gross receipts	Re-shipments	Retained for consumption	
				Total	Per capita
Apples	lb.	4,759,560	212,760	4,546,800	50.52
	$	139,018	8,028	130,990	
Bananas	lb.	1,992,410	162,628	1,829,782	20.33
	$	74,820	6,350	68.470	
Blueberries	lb.	57,414	275	57,139	.63
	$	3,973	25	3,948	
Cherries	lb.	2,630	90	2,540	.03
	$	462	17	445	
Cranberries	lb.	93,794	2,330	91,464	1.02
	$	8,645	218	8,427	
Foxberries	lb.	122,670	100	122,570	1.36
	$	6,660	5	6,655	
Gooseberries	lb.	2,596	330	2,266	.02
	$	211	20	191	
Grapes	lb.	573,173	51,393	521,780	5.80
	$	33,774	3,490	30,284	
Grapefruit	lb.	273,680	42,240	231,440	2.57
	$	14,791	2,300	12,491	
Lemons	lb.	139,280	12,800	126,480	1.40
	$	12,099	1,125	10,974	
Limes	lb.	125	-	125	-
	$	15	-	15	
Nectarines	lb.	380	-	380	-
	$	55	-	55	
Oranges	lb.	2,597,280	237,440	2,359,840	26.22
	$	167,496	15,719	151,777	
Peaches	lb.	66,110	2,135	63,975	.71
	$	3,656	116	3,540	
Pears	lb.	115,535	8,960	106,575	1.18
	$	11,508	927	10,581	
Pineapples	lb.	4,080	400	3,680	.04
	$	196	20	176	
Plums	lb.	195,320	40,863	154,457	1.72
	$	9,318	1,813	7,505	
Pomegranates	lb.	7,875	-	7,875	.09
	$	598	-	598	
Raspberries	lb.	5,579	-	5,579	.06
	$	1,125	-	1,125	

Table 44 (Continued).- Receipts of Farm Products in Sydney Area by Commodities Showing Re-shipment from Area and Per Capita Consumption

Commodity		Gross receipts	Re-shipments	Retained for consumption	
				Total	Per capita
FRUITS (cont.)					
Strawberries	lb.	423,576	5,893	417,683	4.64
	$	34,974	467	34,507	
Unidentified	lb.	75,486	-	75,486	.84
	$	3,356	-	3,356	
TOTAL	lb	11,508,553	780,637	10,727,916	119.20
	$	526,750	40,640	486,110	5.40
MEATS					
Beef	lb.	6,713,293	471,011	6,242,282	69.36 x
	$	714,870	51,003	663,867	
Fancy	lb.	195,370	14,486	180,884	2.00
	$	15,994	1,252	14,742	
Lamb	lb.	420,010	24,118	395,892	4.40 x
	$	66,042	3,673	62,369	
Pork	lb.	4,836,947	438,689	4,398,258	48.87
	$	712,011	53,357	658,654	
Poultry	lb.	602,689	19,839	582,850	6.48 x
	$	129,003	4,318	124,685	
Veal	lb.	190,384	24,113	166,271	1.85 x
	$	18,291	2,597	15,694	
TOTAL	lb	12,958,693	992,256	11,966,437	132.96
	$	1,656,211	116,200	1,540,011	17.11
	x	These items are augmented by amounts shown under livestock			
EGGS					
In shell	cs.	39,676	1,080	38,596	doz. 12.87
	$	324,953	9,282	315,671	
Frozen	lb.	33,057	-	33,057	.37
	$	6,574	-	6,574	
TOTAL	$	331,527	9,282	322,245	3.58

Table 44 (Continued).- Receipts of Farm Products in Sydney Area by Commodities Showing Re-shipment from Area and Per Capita Consumption

Commodity		Gross receipts	Re-shipments	Retained for consumption	
				Total	Per capita
DAIRY PRODUCTS					
Butter (creamery)	lb.	3,180,190	22,273	3,157,917	lb. 35.85
	$	891,444	6,170	885,274	
Butter (dairy)	lb.	119,537	50,620	68,917	
	$	26,124	11,163	14,961	
Buttermilk	gal.	9,176	-	9,176	.10
	$	2,272	-	2,272	
Cheese	lb.	399,747	-	399,747	4.44
	$	68,047	-	68,047	
Cream	lb.	512,696	-	512,696	5.70
	$	78,201	-	78,201	
Ice cream	gal.	62,978	60	62,918	.70
	$	105,274	70	105,184	
Ice cream mix	lb.	169,110	-	169,110	1.88
	$	15,204	-	15,204	
Milk (white)	lb.	11,611,945	-	11,611,945	129.02
	$	409,351	-	409,351	
Milk (canned)	case	50,300	-	50,300	.56
	$	207,633	-	207,633	
Milk (powdered)	lb.	46,234	-	46,234	.51
	$	5,548	-	5,548	
TOTAL	$	1,809,098	17,423	1,791,675	19.91
HONEY & MAPLE PRODUCTS					
Honey	lb.	9,653	-	9,653	.11
	$	1,400	-	1,400	
Maple Sugar	lb.	676	-	676	.01
	$	165	-	165	
Maple Syrup	lb.	7,400	-	7,400	.08
	$	1,189	-	1,189	
TOTAL	lb.	17,729	-	17,729	
	$	2,754	-	2,754	.03
HAY	tons	7,462	2	7,460	-
	$	87,726	25	87,701	

Table 44 (Continued).- Receipts of Farm Products in Sydney Area by Commodities Showing Re-shipment from Area and Per Capita Consumption

Commodity		Gross receipts	Re-shipments	Retained for consumption	
				Total	Per capita
GRAINS					
Barley	lb.	317,830	-	317,830	
	$	9,596	-	9,596	
Beans (dry)	lb.	968,943	120	968,825	10.76
	$	35,550	6	35,544	
Buckwheat	lb.	910	-	910	
	$	45	-	45	
Corn	lb.	1,556,230	2,778	1,553,452	
	$	27,227	49	27,178	
Oats	lb.	5,425,491	20,322	5,405,169	
	$	103,977	343	103,634	
Peas (dry)	lb.	64,053	-	64,053	.71
	$	2,644	-	2,644	
Wheat	lb.	417,218	-	417,218	
	$	9,524	-	9,524	
TOTAL	lb.	8,750,675	23,220	8,727,455	
	$	188,563	398	188,165	
LIVESTOCK					
Calves	no.	2,104	-	2,104	.02
	$	6,055	-	6,055	
Cattle	no.	358	4	354	
	$	18,928	120	18,808	
Horses	no.	306	33	273	
	$	38,100	2,640	35,460	
Lambs	no.	6,693	-	6,693	.07
	$	31,897	-	31,897	
Little pigs	no.	1,323	-	1,323	
	$	5,321	-	5,321	
Poultry	no.	27,717	-	27,717	.31
	$	5,434	-	5,434	
TOTAL	$	105,735	2,760	102,975	
GRAND TOTAL	$	5,343,665	196,136	5,147,529	57.19

Table 45.- Sydney Area Receipts by Kind of Vegetables and Areas of Origin, 1937 - Weights

Origin	Cape Breton	Victoria	Inverness	Richmond	Guysboro	Antigonish	Pictou	Colchester	Hants	Kings	Annapolis	Yarmouth	Lunenburg	Halifax	Cumberland	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Newfoundland	United States	Other	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Commodity																								
Beans (green)	77,234								1,140	13,358								5,580	2,960			8,660		108,932
Beets	616,493			70			1,500	10,795								7,475		10,610	12,192			11,370		670,505
Broccoli																						720		720
Brussel Sprouts																						867		867
Cabbage	1,905,021	75	1,037				96,701			108,906			58,445		30,400	15,350		173,985	120,615			124,070	8,430	2,643,035
Carrots	1,468,775	185	225	100			2,300	32,945		50,930	28,056					34,465		24,055	41,665			78,480	71,070	1,833,251
Cauliflower	83,848								105			600						4,020	1,750			4,230		94,553
Celery	5,543						328	75	2,400	3,198								3,565	4,467			52,341		71,917
Chicory																						1,600		1,600
Corn (sweet)	200,695						1,100	450	50	59,450							750		1,250					263,745
Cucumbers	399,752						800		38,856					1,104		150		7,978	5,304			640		454,584
Eggplant																		110	1,664			295		2,069
Garlic																						1,340		1,340
Lettuce	77,896								17,315					1,950				11,355	8,970			78,905		196,391
Melons																		145	3,125			61,305		64,575
Mushrooms																	17	292						309
Onions																			845,559	126,200		1,050	215,800	1,188,609
Parsnips	165,100						580	23,035		4,020						17,255								209,990
Peas (green)	24,343									3,117								190				1,320		28,970
Peppers																		330	18,518			3,120		21,968
Radishes	7,850																					415		8,265
Rhubarb	260,876	60						39,768		120							500	686				2,210		304,220
Spinach	3,087								382									5,805				23,425		32,699
Squash & pumpkin	150,944					50										150						6,685		157,829
Sweet Potatoes																						37,820		37,820
Tomatoes (green)	317,446																							317,446
Tomatoes (ripe)	89,979							55	19,995	15,667		400						37,737	432,373			96,790	84,133	777,129
Turnips	5,004,679	31,337	5,251	11,550		3,895	24,970	114,925		2,500				500		375,445		9,315	150			90,000		5,672,497
All others (unidentified and 7 lesser varieties)	775	5,830	559	100	50	190	3,175	219	11,786	1,009				9,375	49	14,075	326	4,081	945	150	130	920		53,745
Total	10,860,336	37,487	5,052	11,820	50	4,135	131,454	222,267	92,029	262,275	28,056	1,000	58,445	12,930	30,449	464,365	1,593	299,839	1,501,507	126,350	130	688,578	379,433	15,219,580

Table 46.- Sydney Area Receipts by Kind of Vegetables and Areas of Origin, 1937 - Values

Origin	Cape Breton	Victoria	Inverness	Richmond	Guysboro	Antigonish	Pictou	Colchester	Hants	Kings	Annapolis	Yarmouth	Lunenburg	Halifax	Cumberland	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Newfoundland	United States	Other	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Commodity																								
Beans (green)	4,278								91	1,069								423	139			795		6,795
Beets	22,613			1			23	128								104		303	475			315		23,962
Broccoli																						100		100
Brussel Sprouts																						117		117
Cabbage	36,451	1	26				1,451			1,633			795		456	259		4,585	2,962			6,880	361	55,860
Carrots	48,823	4	3	2			46	609		939	701					719		818	1,838			4,329	3,257	62,088
Cauliflower	6,526								8			44						281	102			356		7,317
Celery	672						33	12	140	410								338	272			3,218		5,095
Chicory																						154		154
Corn (sweet)	9,452						37	14	2	1,958							26		43					11,532
Cucumbers	12,246						68		5,323					109		8		756	153			115		18,778
Eggplant																		11	87			31		129
Garlic																						202		202
Lettuce	5,312								576					115				398	321			4,383		11,105
Melons																		10	85			2,746		2,841
Mushrooms																		105						111
Onions (dry)																			20,851	5,184		63	5,937	32,035
Parsnips	5,630						12	457		80						328								6,507
Peas (green)	1,161									218								15				141		[illegible]
Peppers																		16	977			333		[illegible]
Radishes	480																					29		[illegible]
[illegible]	7,923	2						1,973		10								[illegible]				161		[illegible]
Spinach	206								22									236				1,195		[illegible]
Squash & pumpkin	3,998					1										3						294		[illegible]
[illegible]																						[illegible]		[illegible]
Tomatoes (green)	[illegible]																							[illegible]
[illegible]	7,574							2	2,361	514		60						[illegible]	14,863			8,583	6,475	[illegible]
Turnips	49,779	392	85	129		109	192	1,279		33				15		2,779		[illegible]	6			3,359		[illegible]
[illegible] (unidentified and 7 lesser [illegible])	14	107	11	2	1	3	94	6	398	32				286	2	250		[illegible]	37	6	3	32		[illegible]
[illegible]	228,665	506	125	134	1	113	1,956	4,480	8,921	6,896	701	104	795	525	458	[illegible]		[illegible]	43,211	5,190	3	39,202	16,030	[illegible]

Table 47.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of GREEN BEANS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nova Scotia															$
Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.						4,900	15,048	31,218	24,843	1,225			77,234	
	$						196	681	1,858	1,445	98			4,278	5.54
Hants	lb.							1,140						1,140	
	$							91						91	7.98
Kings	lb.							10,832	2,451	75				13,358	
	$							867	196	6				1,069	8.00
Other Provinces															
Quebec	lb.							3,635	1,015	900		30		5,580	
	$							255	87	78		3		423	7.58
Ontario	lb.							2,960						2,960	
	$							139						139	4.70
Other Country															
United States	lb.	270	350		240	1,720	4,010	1,470				30	570	3,660	
	$	30	44		32	145	328	146				4	66	795	9.18
Total	lb.	270	350		240	1,720	8,910	35,085	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,225	60	570	108,952	
	$	30	44		32	145	524	2,179	[illegible]	[illegible]	98	7	66	6,795	
Average price per cwt.	$	11.11	12.57		13.33	8.43	5.88	6.21	6.17	5.92	8.00	11.67	11.58		6.24

Table 43.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of BEETS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia															
Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.	27,680	27,685	8,129	4,116	2,401	2,545	45,624	135,324	179,463	99,406	43,179	42,743	616,493	
	$	627	622	211	88	59	88	1,524	6,120	7,380	3,645	1,250	1,010	22,613	3.67
Richmond	lb.											70		70	
	$											1		1	1.43
Pictou	lb.										1,500			1,500	
	$										23			23	1.53
Colchester	lb.		3,500									3,875	3,420	10,795	
	$		45									38	45	128	1.19
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb.				225	375	350			675	3,175	2,450	225	7,475	
	$				3	4	3			14	53	25	2	104	1.39
Quebec	lb.	200				3,300	2,900	1,710	1,900	600				10,610	
	$	6				73	83	51	72	18				303	2.86
Ontario	lb.						4,540		4,930	2,722				12,192	
	$						204		148	125				475	3.90
Other Country															
United States	lb.		400	900	3,230	3,490	2,250						1,100	11,370	
	$		11	21	79	106	66						32	315	2.77
Total	lb.	27,680	31,785	9,029	7,571	9,566	12,583	50,264	140,146	180,758	104,081	49,574	47,488	670,505	
	$	627	684	232	170	242	444	1,723	6,344	7,412	3,721	1,294	1,089	23,962	
Average price per cwt.	$	2.27	2.15	2.57	2.25	2.53	3.53	3.43	4.51	4.10	3.58	2.61	2.29		3.57

Table 49.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of BROCCOLI by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
United States	lb.		180	240								40	260	720	
	$		31	32								5	32	100	13.89
Total	lb.		180	240								40	260	720	
	$		31	32								5	32	100	
Average price per cwt.	$		17.22	13.33								12.50	12.31		13.89

Table 50.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of BRUSSELS SPROUTS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
United States	lb.	50		75							442		300	867	
	$	6		12							59		40	117	13.49
Total	lb.	50		75							442		300	867	
	$	6		12							59		40	117	
Average price per cwt.	$	12.00		16.00							13.35		13.33		13.49

Table 51.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CABBAGE by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	lb. $	99,833 1,916	83,035 1,666	34,040 598				109,898 1,955	292,237 4,685	642,695 13,038	339,322 7,022	188,934 3,371	115,027 2,200	1,905,021 36,451	1.91
Victoria	lb. $										75 1			75 1	1.33
Inverness	lb. $							1,037 26						1,037 26	2.51
Pictou	lb. $		25,300 380	24,000 360	29,160 437						4,571 69	13,670 205		96,701 1,451	1.50
Kings	lb. $			25,826 387	54,480 817								28,600 429	108,906 1,633	1.50
Lunenburg	lb. $		8,000 38										50,445 757	58,445 795	1.36
Cumberland	lb. $		30,400 456											30,400 456	1.50
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb. $									900 18	2,150 32	7,500 113	4,800 96	15,350 259	1.69
Quebec	lb. $						21,120 763	53,075 1,652	34,840 871	64,950 1,299				173,985 4,585	2.64
Ontario	lb. $						61,065 1,839	59,550 1,123						120,615 2,962	2.46
Other Countries															
United States	lb. $			2,750 133	9,425 393	87,395 5,154	24,000 1,176						500 18	124,070 6,880	5.55
Other	lb. $				2,100 158	2,130 108	2,400 56		1,800 39					8,430 361	4.28
Total	lb. $	99,833 1,916	147,735 2,540	86,616 1,478	95,165 1,811	89,525 5,262	108,585 3,834	223,560 4,756	328,877 5,595	708,545 14,355	346,118 7,124	210,104 3,689	199,372 3,500	2,643,035 55,860	
Average price per cwt.	$	1.92	1.73	1.71	1.90	5.88	3.53	2.13	1.70	2.02	2.06	1.75	1.75		2.11

Table 52.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CARROTS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.	124,705	124,695	36,946	6,061	2,626	2,631	37,857	196,274	351,908	286,299	156,227	142,546	1,468,775	
	$	2,901	2,916	838	147	78	78	1,294	8,932	13,377	10,128	4,636	3,498	48,823	3.32
Victoria	lb.		160									25		185	
	$		3									1		4	2.16
Inverness	lb.											225		225	
	$											3		3	1.33
Richmond	lb.											100		100	
	$											2		2	2.00
Pictou	lb.										2,300			2,300	
	$										46			46	2.00
Colchester	lb.		4,700									25,095	3,150	32,945	
	$		60									502	47	609	1.85
Kings	lb.			16,500					750	3,750			29,930	50,930	
	$			250					15	75			599	939	1.84
Annapolis	lb.										28,056			28,056	
	$										701			701	2.50
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb.				2,370	1,650				4,125	8,320	12,225	5,775	34,465	
	$				95	20				62	166	260	116	719	2.09
Quebec	lb.							5,805	13,000	5,250				24,055	
	$							250	358	210				818	3.40
Ontario	lb.						350	22,225	19,090					41,665	
	$						29	966	843					1,838	4.41
Other Countries															
United States	lb.	300	600	2,250	5,525	30,720	25,455	13,580					50	78,480	
	$	16	36	115	262	1,837	1,486	571					6	4,329	5.52
Other	lb.				5,500	16,500	32,970	16,100						71,070	
	$				359	639	1,566	693						3,257	4.58
Total	lb.	125,005	130,155	55,696	19,456	51,496	61,406	95,567	229,114	365,033	324,975	193,897	181,451	1,833,251	
	$	2,917	3,015	1,203	863	2,574	3,159	3,774	10,148	13,724	11,041	5,404	4,266	62,088	
Average price per cwt.	$	2.34	2.32	2.16	4.44	5.00	5.14	3.95	4.43	3.76	3.40	2.78	2.23		3.39

Table 33.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CAULIFLOWER by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.							7,350	8,511	41,586	25,911	490		83,848	
	$							588	686	3,430	1,802	20		6,526	7.78
Hants	lb.								105					105	
	$								8					8	7.62
Yarmouth	lb.									150	450			600	
	$									12	32			44	7.33
Other Provinces															
Quebec	lb.							315	175	3,530				4,020	
	$							22	12	247				281	6.99
Ontario	lb.						1,425	325						1,750	
	$						80	22						102	5.83
Other Country															
United States	lb.	100	780	860	600	690	90						1,110	4,230	
	$	6	40	99	51	71	8						81	356	8.42
Total	lb.	100	780	860	600	690	1,515	7,990	8,791	45,266	26,361	490	1,110	94,553	
	$	6	40	99	51	71	88	632	706	3,689	1,834	20	81	7,317	
Average price per cwt.	$	6.00	5.13	11.51	8.50	10.29	5.81	7.91	8.03	8.15	6.96	4.08	7.30		7.74

Table 54.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CELERY by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nova Scotia															$
Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.										5,543			5,543	
	$										672			672	12.12
Pictou	lb.										30	298		328	
	$										3	50		33	10.06
Colchester	lb.											30	45	75	
	$											3	9	12	16.00
Hants	lb.										2,400			2,400	
	$										140			140	5.83
Kings	lb.							450	1,808	940				3,198	
	$							72	235	103				410	12.82
Other Provinces															
Quebec	lb.							645	1,005	1,100	575	240		3,565	
	$							64	129	102	25	18		338	9.48
Ontario	lb.							550	205	857	1,211	696	948	4,467	
	$							74	20	40	45	43	50	272	6.09
Other Country															
United States	lb.	4,395	6,460	6,850	6,501	8,890	7,935	1,500			150	2,850	6,810	52,341	
	$	266	376	478	285	503	596	98			6	176	434	3,218	6.15
Total	lb.	4,395	6,460	6,850	6,501	8,890	7,935	3,145	3,018	2,897	9,909	4,114	7,803	71,917	
	$	266	376	478	285	503	596	308	384	245	891	270	493	5,095	
Average price per cwt.	$	6.05	5.82	6.98	4.38	5.66	7.51	9.79	12.72	8.46	8.99	6.56	6.32		7.08

Table 55.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CHICORY by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
United States	lb.	150	250	500	100								600	1,600	
	$	13	22	54	11								54	154	9.62
Total	lb.	150	250	500	100								600	1,600	
	$	13	22	54	11								54	154	
Average price per cwt.	$	8.67	8.80	10.80	11.00								9.00		9.62

Table 56.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of SWEET CORN by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937
1 doz. = 5 lbs.

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per doz.
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	doz.								3,728	30,490	5,921			40,139	
	$								794	7,355	1,303			9,452	.235
Pictou	doz.								220					220	
	$								37					37	.168
Colchester	doz.									90				90	
	$									14				14	.155
Hants	doz.								10					10	
	$								2					2	.20
Kings	doz.								8,730	3,160				11,890	
	$								1,484	474				1,958	.164
Other Provinces															
New Brunswick	doz.								150					150	
	$								26					26	.173
Ontario	doz.								250					250	
	$								43					43	.172
Total	doz.								13,038	33,740	5,921			52,749	
	$								2,386	7,843	1,303			11,532	
Average price per doz.	$								.182	.232	.220				.219

Table 57.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CUCUMBERS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia															
Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.							167	125,719	210,999	53,067	4,900	4,900	399,752	
	$							10	5,587	6,492	1,828	167	162	12,246	3.06
Pictou	lb.								800					800	
	$								68					68	8.50
Hants	lb.		150		1,190	5,075	9,990	17,470	4,981					38,856	
	$		10		246	846	1,415	2,183	623					5,323	13.70
Halifax	lb.						890	130		84				1,104	
	$						89	13		7				109	9.87
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb.								150					150	
	$								8					8	5.33
Quebec	lb.						1,208	4,210	2,560					7,978	
	$						121	421	214					756	9.48
Ontario	lb.							502	4,802					5,304	
	$							23	130					153	2.88
Other Country															
United States	lb.			160	310								170	640	
	$			27	64								24	115	17.97
Total	lb.		150	160	1,500	5,075	12,088	22,479	139,012	211,083	53,067	4,900	5,070	454,584	
	$		10	27	310	846	1,625	2,650	4,630	6,499	1,828	167	186	18,778	
Average price per cwt.	$	-	6.67	16.88	20.67	16.67	13.44	11.79	3.33	3.08	3.44	3.41	3.67		4.13

Table 58.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of EGG PLANT by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Provinces															$
Quebec	lb.							50	40	20				110	
	$							5	4	2				11	10.00
Ontario	lb.								512	1,152				1,664	
	$								34	53				87	5.23
Other Country															
United States	lb.			40	160	80						15		295	
	$			4	16	9						2		31	10.51
Total	lb.			40	160	80		50	552	1,172		15		2,069	
	$			4	16	9		5	38	55		2		129	
Average price per cwt.	$			10.00	10.00	11.25		10.00	6.88	4.69		13.33			6.23

Table 59.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of GARLIC by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
United States	lb.	350		240				450	300					1,340	
	$	53		36				68	45					202	15.07
Total	lb.	350		240				450	300					1,340	
	$	53		36				68	45					202	
Average price per cwt.	$	15.14		15.00				15.11	15.00						15.07

Table 60.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of LETTUCE by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia															
Counties															
Cape	lb.						12,250	34,690	30,319	539	98			77,896	
Breton	$						245	2,783	2,254	25	5			5,312	6.82
Hants	lb.			70	220	3,630	10,035	1,640		800	560	240	120	17,315	
	$			4	9	145	301	33		40	28	10	6	576	3.33
Halifax	lb.				1,525	425								1,950	
	$				85	30								115	5.90
Other Provinces															
Quebec	lb.						7,800	2,590	480	485				11,355	
	$						280	75	19	24				398	3.51
Ontario	lb.						7,800	1,170						8,970	
	$						280	41						321	3.58
Other Country															
United	lb.	4,670	10,490	9,250	10,225	10,615	2,925			1,215	12,445	7,840	9,230	78,905	
States	$	281	659	673	527	575	150			83	628	353	454	4,383	5.55
Total	lb.	4,670	10,490	9,320	11,970	14,670	40,810	40,090	30,799	3,039	13,105	8,080	9,350	196,391	
	$	281	659	677	621	750	1,256	2,932	2,273	172	661	365	460	11,105	
Average price per cwt.	$	6.02	6.28	7.26	5.19	5.11	3.08	.73	.74	5.66	5.04	4.49	4.92		5.65

Table 61.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of MELONS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Provinces															$
Quebec	lb.									145				145	
	$									10				10	6.90
Ontario	lb.								500	2,625				3,125	
	$								16	69				85	2.72
Other Country															
United	lb.	40		130	210	4,770	24,955	23,490	6,980	505	225			61,305	
States	$	5		10	11	193	1,108	1,000	372	33	14			2,746	4.48
Total	lb.	40		130	210	4,770	24,955	23,490	7,480	3,275	225			64,575	
	$	5		10	11	193	1,108	1,000	388	112	14			2,841	
Average price per cwt.	$	12.50		7.69	5.24	4.05	4.44	4.26	5.19	3.42	6.22				4.40

Table 62.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of MUSHROOMS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Provinces															$
New	lb.									17				17	
Brunswick	$									6				6	35.29
Quebec	lb.	57				187	33					15		292	
	$	21				66	12					6		105	35.96
Total	lb.	57				187	33			17		15		309	
	$	21				66	12			6		6		111	
Average price per cwt.	$	36.84				35.29	36.36			35.29		40.00			35.92

Table 63.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of DRY ONIONS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Provinces															
Ontario	lb.		60,150	55,275				79,045	98,500	304,639	192,450	30,000	25,500	845,559	
	$		1,092	996				2,254	2,263	7,514	5,126	750	856	20,851	2.47
British Columbia	lb.											90,000	36,200	126,200	
	$											3,690	1,494	5,184	4.11
Other Countries															
United States	lb.			150		650					250			1,050	
	$			10		42					11			63	6.00
Other	lb.				75,880	131,230	8,690							215,800	
	$				2,092	3,612	233							5,937	2.75
Total	lb.		60,150	55,425	75,880	131,880	8,690	79,045	98,500	304,639	192,700	120,000	61,700	1,188,609	
	$		1,092	1,006	2,092	3,654	233	2,254	2,263	7,514	5,137	4,440	2,350	32,035	
Average price per cwt.	$		1.82	1,82	2.76	2.68	2.68	2.85	2.30	2.47	2.67	3.70	3.81		2.70

Table 64.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of PARSNIPS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.	26,778	24,333					368	2,881	17,110	34,075	23,525	36,030	165,100	
	$	857	745					15	93	726	1,097	921	1,176	5,630	3.41
Pictou	lb.				580									580	
	$				12									12	2.07
Colchester	lb.		3,500									12,695	6,840	23,035	
	$		79									225	153	457	1.98
Kings	lb.				4,020									4,020	
	$				80									80	1.99
Other Province															
Prince Edward Island	lb.				225	1,550	5,600				2,615	4,415	2,850	17,255	
	$				5	31	66				65	90	71	328	1.90
Total	lb.	26,778	27,833		4,825	1,550	5,600	368	2,881	17,110	36,690	40,635	45,720	209,990	
	$	857	824		97	31	66	15	93	726	1,162	1,236	1,400	6,507	
Average price per cwt.	$	3.20	2.97		2.01	2.00	1.18	4.08	3.23	4.24	3.17	3.04	3.06		3.10

Table 65.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of GREEN PEAS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nova Scotia															$
Counties															
Cape	lb.						2,450	5,787	10,539	5,767				24,343	
Breton	$						49	250	347	215				1,161	4.77
Kings	lb.							5,117						3,117	
	$							218						218	6.99
Other															
Province															
Quebec	lb.							140	50					190	
	$							13	2					15	7.39
Other															
Country															
United	lb.					300	420	90		150			500	1,330	
States	$					33	41	9		16			42	141	10.68
Total	lb.					300	2,930	9,154	10,589	5,917			500	28,970	
	$					33	90	490	649	231			42	1,535	
Average price per cwt.	$					11.00	3.07	7.55	4.32	3.90			14.00		5.30

Table 66.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of PEPPERS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Provinces															$
Quebec	lb.								30	300				330	
	$								2	14				16	4.85
Ontario	lb.							750	3,951	12,381	1,436			18,518	
	$							42	296	565	74			977	5.28
Other															
Country															
United	lb.	120	200	850	690	580	180	90				120	290	3,120	
States	$	8	18	81	67	71	16	9				16	47	333	10.67
Total	lb.	120	200	850	690	580	180	840	3,981	12,681	1,436	120	290	21,968	
	$	8	18	81	67	71	16	51	298	579	74	16	47	1,326	
Average price per cwt.	$	6.67	9.00	9.53	9.71	12.24	8.89	6.07	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		6.04

Table 67.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of RADISHES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia															
County															
Cape	lb.						3,312	58	2,274	2,206				7,850	
Breton	$						171	5	157	147				480	6.11
Other															
Country															
United	lb.		50	70	95	200								415	
States	$		3	6	8	12								29	6.99
Total	lb.		50	70	95	200	3,312	58	2,274	2,206				8,265	
	$		3	6	8	12	171	5	157	147				509	
Average price per cwt.	$		6.00	8.57	8.42	6.00	5.16	8.62	6.90	6.65					6.16

Table 68.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of RHUBARB by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia															
Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.					60,917	120,427	71,271	8,261					260,876	
	$					1,882	3,783	2,131	127					7,923	3.04
Victoria	lb.					60								60	
	$					2								2	3.33
Colchester	lb.	1,488	2,575	3,740	4,115	10,961	15,424	1,465						39,768	
	$	149	258	299	329	438	463	37						1,973	4.96
Kings	lb.			120										120	
	$			10										10	8.33
Other															
Provinces															
New	lb.						500							500	
Brunswick	$						15							15	3.00
Quebec	lb.					686								686	
	$					27								27	3.94
Other															
Country															
United	lb.					2,210								2,210	
States	$					161								161	7.29
Total	lb.	1,488	2,575	5,860	4,115	74,834	136,351	72,736	8,261					304,220	
	$	149	258	309	329	2,510	4,261	2,168	127					10,111	

Table 69. - Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of SPINACH by Months and Areas of Origin, 1957

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia															
Counties															
Cape	lb.						78	2,951	78					3,087	
Breton	$						5	196	5					206	6.67
Hants	lb.						382							382	
	$						22							22	5.73
Other Province															
Quebec	lb.					4,200	1,480					125		5,805	
	$					195	32					9		236	4.07
Other Country															
United	lb.	1,200	5,500	5,400	6,000	3,025	200						2,100	23,425	
States	$	70	270	277	306	140	7						125	1,195	5.10
Total	lb.	1,200	5,500	5,400	6,000	7,225	2,140	2,951	78			125	2,100	32,699	
	$	70	270	277	306	335	66	196	5			9	125	1,659	
Average price per cwt.	$	5.83	4.91	5.13	5.10	4.64	3.03	6.69	6.41			7.20	5.95		5.07

Table 70. - Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of SQUASH and PUMPKIN by Months and Areas of Origin, 1957

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia															
Counties															
Cape	lb.	9,330	8,110	916	921					26,915	58,040	33,850	12,882	150,944	
Breton	$	289	245	24	34					662	1,446	911	387	3,998	2.65
Antigonish	lb.										50			50	
	$										1			1	2.00
Other Province															
Prince Edward Island	lb.									150				150	
	$									3				3	2.00
Other Country															
United	lb.					90	6,325	270						6,685	
States	$					5	276	13						294	4.40
Total	lb.	9,330	8,110	916	921	90	6,325	270		27,065	58,090	33,850	12,882	157,829	
	$	289	245	24	34	5	276	13		665	1,447	911	387	4,296	
Average price per cwt.	$	3.10	3.02	2.62	3.69	5.56	4.36	4.81		2.46	2.69	3.00			2.72

Table 71.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of SWEET POTATOES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
United States	lb. $	1,750 72	4,250 172	3,000 131	2,350 119	1,550 82	850 45	250 13	1,500 51	2,850 79	9,350 235	6,120 134	4,000 138	37,820 1,271	3.36
Total	lb. $	1,750 72	4,250 172	3,000 131	2,350 119	1,550 82	850 45	250 13	1,500 51	2,850 79	9,350 235	6,120 134	4,000 138	37,820 1,271	
Average price per cwt.	$	4.11	4.05	4.37	5.06	5.29	5.29	5.20	3.40	2.77	2.51	2.19	3.45		3.36

Table 72.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of GREEN TOMATOES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Cape Breton County	lb. $								19,600 299	218,569 3,900	77,645 1,294	1,632 34		317,446 5,527	1.74
Total	lb. $								19,600 299	218,569 3,900	77,645 1,294	1,632 34		317,446 5,527	
Average price per cwt.	$								1.52	1.78	1.37	2.08			1.74

Table 73.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of RIPE TOMATOES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1957

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.						19,433	19,459	19,438	29,597	2,082			89,979	
	$						2,003	1,999	1,999	1,465	108			7,574	8.42
Colchester	lb.											40	15	55	
	$											1	1	2	3.64
Hants	lb.					3,460	7,835	5,305	65		1,360	2,600	870	19,995	
	$					519	1,175	496	10		56	77	28	2,361	11.81
Kings	lb.								220	13,237	2,210			15,667	
	$								33	415	66			514	3.33
Yarmouth	lb.					400								400	
	$					60								60	15.00
Other Provinces															
Quebec	lb.							6,528	20,299	10,910				37,737	
	$							362	647	559				1,348	3.57
Ontario	lb.							80,742	277,817	73,814				432,373	
	$							4,584	8,325	1,954				14,865	3.44
Other Countries															
United States	lb.			4,925	1,650	15,600	23,850	34,040			10,980	4,545	1,200	96,790	
	$			456	177	1,505	2,118	2,928			979	287	133	8,583	8.87
Other	lb.	5,955	11,605	4,850	17,614	18,525	6,650	6,673				1,583	10,670	84,133	
	$	417	771	310	1,097	1,628	557	516				174	1,005	6,475	7.70
Total	lb.	5,955	11,605	9,775	19,264	37,985	57,768	150,730	317,839	127,548	17,152	8,775	12,755	777,129	
	$	417	771	766	1,274	3,712	5,855	10,885	11,514	4,173	1,209	539	1,167	41,780	
Average price per cwt.		7.00	6.64	7.83	6.61	9.77	10.13	6.89	3.62	3.27	7.06	6.14	9.15		5.38

Table 75.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of UNIDENTIFIED and SEVEN LESSER KINDS OF VEGETABLES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia															
Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.			280						150		345		775	
	$			4						4		6		14	1.81
Victoria	lb.					75				210	1,945	3,275	325	5,830	
	$					3				5	41	52	6	107	1.84
Inverness	lb.	25		83					26	75	300	50		559	
	$	—		1					1	2	6	1		11	1.97
Richmond	lb.											100		100	
	$											2		2	2.00
Guysboro	lb.		50											50	
	$		1											1	2.00
Antigonish	lb.		190											190	
	$		3											3	1.58
Pictou	lb.			860		1,300			545	60		260	150	3,175	
	$			13		56			16	2		4	3	94	2.96
Colchester	lb.							60		29	130			219	
	$							2		1	3			6	2.74
Hants	lb.			250	1,460	2,385	4,370	760	600	446	610	675	230	11,786	
	$			4	25	103	179	30	17	12	13	11	4	398	3.38
Kings	lb.						100	154	755					1,009	
	$						4	6	22					32	3.17
Halifax	lb.	1,465	765	675	770	1,963	2,935	323		130	350			9,376	
	$	23	13	10	13	84	120	13		3	7			286	3.05
Cumberland	lb.						39			10				49	
	$						2			—				2	4.08

Table 75.- (Continued) Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of UNIDENTIFIED and SEVEN LESSER KINDS OF VEGETABLES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Other Provinces'															
Prince Edward	lb.								975		2,000	8,600	2,500	14,075	
Island	$								28		42	138	42	250	1.78
New	lb.								176			150		326	
Brunswick	$								5			2		7	2.15
Quebec	lb.	395	947		460	191	861	106	786	285	50			4,081	
	$	6	42		8	8	40	4	23	13	1			145	3.55
Ontario	lb.					30	257	475	53	97	33			945	
	$					1	11	19	2	3	1			37	3.92
British	lb.						150							150	
Columbia	$						6							6	4.00
Other Countries															
Newfound-	lb.										130			130	
land	$										3			3	2.31
United	lb.			500	105	105	50		60		100			920	
States	$			14	4	7	2		3		2			32	3.43
Total	lb.	1,885	1,952	2,648	2,795	6,049	8,762	1,878	3,976	1,492	5,643	13,455	3,205	53,745	
	$	29	59	46	50	262	364	74	117	45	119	216	55	1,436	
Average price per cwt.	$	1.54	3.02	1.74	1.79	4.33	4.15	3.94	2.94	3.02	2.11	1.61	1.72		2.67

Table 74.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of TURNIPS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.	393,205	389,678	489,500	384,640	12,250	4,900	37,862	276,350	550,256	934,666	788,189	143,183	5,004,679	
	$	3,704	3,616	4,111	3,170	98	98	657	3,058	6,248	9,507	8,031	7,481	49,779	.99
Victoria	lb.				1,900	10,988	350	40			12,745	5,244	70	31,337	
	$				17	117	5	1			178	73	1	392	1.25
Inverness	lb.	93				2,362					173	203	400	3,231	
	$	1				26					24	28	6	85	2.63
Richmond	lb.					10,000					100	150	1,300	11,550	
	$					108					1	2	18	129	1.12
Antigonish	lb.				80			2,315	1,500					3,895	
	$				1			70	38					109	2.80
Pictou	lb.				24,720		250							24,970	
	$				189		3							192	.77
Colchester	lb.		16,500	150	24,900				1,000	12,500		19,535	40,340	114,925	
	$		105	2	196				25	113		273	565	1,279	1.11
Kings	lb.									2,500				2,500	
	$									33				33	1.32
Halifax	lb.								500					500	
	$								15					15	3.00
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb.	6,900			20,195	20,600			19,100	24,700	85,400	143,800	54,750	375,445	
	$	39			162	176			478	618	512	575	219	2,779	.74
Quebec	lb.							1,410	7,270	560	75			9,315	
	$							54	218	14	2			288	3.09
Ontario	lb.							150						150	
	$							6						6	4.00
Other Country															
United States	lb.						27,150	62,850						90,000	
	$						961	2,398						3,359	3.73
Total	lb.	400,198	406,178	489,650	456,435	56,200	32,650	104,627	305,720	590,516	1,033,159	957,121	840,043	5,672,497	
	$	3,744	3,721	4,113	3,735	525	1,067	3,186	3,832	7,026	10,224	8,982	8,290	58,445	
Average price per cwt.	$	.95	.91	.83	.81	.93	3.27	3.04	1.25	1.19	.99	.94	.99		1.03

Table 76.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of POTATOES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.	299,449	299,453	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,432	73,990	877,148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	811,920	[illegible]	
	$	3,900	3,915	[illegible]	[illegible]	421	182	769	12,509	22,795	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,840	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria	lb.	[illegible]	455	550	80	410	6,937	18,180	1,145	3,477	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,448	[illegible]	
	$	20	6	7	1	5	111	187	16	[illegible]	316	389	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inverness	lb.	245		364	170	100	653	750	180	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	732	[illegible]	
	$	3		6	[illegible]	1	10	8	3	[illegible]	23	12	9	93	[illegible]
Richmond	lb.											780		780	
	$											9		9	[illegible]
Guysborough	lb.												180	180	
	$												2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antigonish	lb.				745	180	37,585		225			588	180	39,503	
	$				8	2	601		3			7	2	623	[illegible]
Pictou	lb.			180	360	190	265				2,175	1,040		4,210	
	$			[illegible]	4	2	4				26	12		50	[illegible]
Colchester	lb.		179			3,570				100		240		4,089	
	$		[illegible]			43				2		3		51	[illegible]
Hants	lb.				180							180		360	
	$				[illegible]							2		4	[illegible]
Kings	lb.	81,630	[illegible]		100			12,330	10,170			550		108,020	
	$	1,434	59		1			207	170			7		1,878	[illegible]
Halifax	lb.								7,200					7,200	
	$								80					80	[illegible]
Cumberland	lb.			[illegible]	[illegible]						330	350		38,790	
	$			[illegible]	575						3	3		583	[illegible]
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb.	211,590	288,655	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,589,655	[illegible]	108,360	568,530	1,444,852	2,991,460	1,927,915	13,292,581	
	$	3,561	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,462	[illegible]	1,248	5,685	10,520	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Brunswick	lb.	486,548	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	130	36,200	[illegible]	175,329	176,970	400			1,004,332	
	$	8,596	820	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	432	18	2,112	1,380	3			14,682	[illegible]
Quebec	lb.							39,830	149,770	[illegible]				192,800	
	$							446	1,610	37				2,093	[illegible]
Ontario	lb.							60,287						60,287	
	$							1,323						1,323	[illegible]
Other Countries															
United States	lb.						1,950	19,950	3,700					25,600	
	$						84	614	100					798	3.12
Other	lb.				440	710								1,150	
	$				18	22								40	[illegible]
Total	lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,140,712	2,092,137	1,390,595	1,684,677	551,690	1,232,227	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	$	17,514	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,886	[illegible]	17,851	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,670	[illegible]	
Average price per cwt.	$	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.76	1.44	1.24	1.12	1.33	1.34	1.16	.99	.85	.94		1.16

Table 77.- Sydney Area Receipts by Kind of Fruits and Areas of Origin, 1937 - Weights

Origin	Cape Breton	Victoria	Inverness	Richmond	Guysboro	Antigonish	Pictou	Colchester	Hants	Kings	Annapolis	Lunenburg	Cumberland	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Newfoundland	United States	Other	Total
Commodity	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Apples	74,160	600	3,960	240		840	360	840	1,041,720	2,689,560	494,160	26,760	10,548		9,720		600	105,000		113,640	197,400	4,759,560
Bananas																					1,992,410	1,992,410
Blueberries	46,560				18			288					10,548									57,414
Cherries							11			214	10		10				525			1,860		2,630
Cranberries	38,800	30		9,010	1,063	25	1,410			3,300		3,840		30,706					70	5,540		93,794
Foxberries					39,720														82,950			122,670
Gooseberries										520					2,076							2,596
Grapes																	283,671			289,502		573,173
Grapefruit																				208,320	65,360	273,680
Lemons																				103,520	35,760	139,280
Limes																				25	100	125
Nectarines																				380		380
Oranges																				2,275,760	321,520	2,597,280
Peaches																	57,190			8,920		66,110
Pears						210			875	13,195	3,500						16,205			81,550		115,535
Pineapples																					4,080	4,080
Plums	159	7,680					20		845	13,707							137,804			35,105		195,320
Pomegranates																				7,875		7,875
Raspberries	2,208									1,632			1,632		107							5,579
Strawberries	175,096	1,280		43		213	120,063	9,771	1,195	88,661	128	171	2,432		18,261	171	48			6,043		423,576
Unidentified	28		45				105		3,953	150	340	13			2,230		4,545			8,813	55,464	75,486
Total	337,011	9,590	4,005	9,293	40,801	1,288	121,969	10,899	1,048,588	2,810,939	498,138	30,784	14,622	30,706	32,394	171	500,388	105,000	83,020	3,146,853	2,672,094	11,508,553

Table 78.- Sydney Area Receipts by Kind of Fruits and Areas of Origin, 1937 - Values

Origin	Cape Breton	Victoria	Inverness	Richmond	Guysboro	Antigonish	Pictou	Colchester	Hants	Kings	Annapolis	Lunenburg	Cumberland	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Newfoundland	United States	Other	Total
Commodity	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Apples	1,637	13	99	5		20	9	21	28,472	67,712	12,833	767			382		24	6,068		8,090	12,866	139,018
Bananas																					74,820	74,820
Blueberries	3,104				2			23					844									3,973
Cherries							2			38	2		2				50			368		462
Cranberries	3,107	3		1,082	126	1	124			262		288		3,055					7	590		8,645
Foxberries					2,097														4,563			6,660
Gooseberries										45					166							211
Grapes																	9,978			23,796		33,774
Grapefruit																				11,494	3,297	14,791
Lemons																				9,497	2,602	12,099
Limes																				3	12	15
Nectarines																				55		55
Oranges																				150,523	16,973	167,496
Peaches																	2,901			755		3,656
Pears						7			29	440	118						1,138			9,776		11,508
Pineapples																					196	196
Plums	12	275					1		25	537							5,274			3,194		9,318
Pomegranates																				598		598
Raspberries	367									367			367		24							1,125
Strawberries	15,339	[illegible]		4		18	3,278	708	104	7,843	9	15	164		1,271	26	7			1,101		34,974
Unidentified	1		2				5		167	7	14	1			114		258			438	2,349	3,356
Total	23,567	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,091	2,225	46	3,419	752	28,797	77,251	12,976	1,071	1,377	3,055	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,630	6,068	4,570	220,278	113,115	526,750

Table 79.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of APPLES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per bbl.
Nova Scotia Counties															$
Cape Breton	bbl.									358	196	64		618	
	$									985	545	107		1,637	2.65
Victoria	bbl.									4		1		5	
	$									10		3		13	2.60
Inverness	bbl.								1	5	17	3	7	33	
	$								3	13	51	9	23	99	3.00
Richmond	bbl.									2				2	
	$									5				5	2.50
Antigonish	bbl.									3	4			7	
	$									8	12			20	2.86
Pictou	bbl.								1	2				3	
	$								3	6				9	3.00
Colchester	bbl.										2	1	4	7	
	$										6	3	12	21	3.00
Hants	bbl.	809	201	2,258	960					676	868	1,063	1,846	8,681	
	$	3,347	657	7,090	3,034					1,898	2,701	3,300	6,445	28,472	3.28
Kings	bbl.	334	2,680	1,058	25			21	1,623	7,697	4,778	3,826	371	22,413	
	$	1,379	8,764	3,322	79			58	4,375	20,937	15,245	12,269	1,284	67,712	3.02
Annapolis	bbl.	162	364							1,170	818	833	771	4,118	
	$	669	1,190							3,173	2,547	2,588	2,666	12,833	3.12
Lunenburg	bbl.									2		1	220	223	
	$									5		3	759	767	3.44

Table 79 (Continued).- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of APPLES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per bbl.
															$
Other Provinces															
New Brunswick	bbl.								1	2	58	19	1	81	
	$								3	5	260	112	2	382	4.72
Ontario	bbl.				1					4				5	
	$				3					21				24	4.80
British Columbia	bbl.	8	19	297	36					2	10	503		875	
	$	65	143	2,363	299					13	60	3,125		6,068	6.93
Other Countries															
United States	bbl.			3		30		170	744					947	
	$			28		346		1,530	6,136					8,090	3.54
New Zealand	bbl.					837	482	526						1,645	
	$					6,679	3,979	2,308						12,866	7.82
Total	bbl.	1,313	3,264	3,616	1,022	867	482	517	2,370	9,927	6,751	6,314	3,220	3[illegible],663	
	$	5,460	10,754	12,803	3,415	7,025	3,979	3,846	10,520	27,0[illegible]	21,427	21,519	11,1[illegible]	139,018	
Average price per bbl.	$	4.16	3.29	3.54	3.34	8.10	8.26	7.44	4.44	2.73	3.17	3.41	3.46		5.50

Table 80.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of BANANAS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Other Countries	lb. $	2,445 94	4,875 187	35,000 1,340	111,500 4,269	311,725 11,939	317,220 12,150	405,920 15,506	406,579 14,230	285,330 10,558	60,320 2,190	34,515 1,253	16,981 1,104	1,992,410 74,820	3.76
Total	lb. $	2,445 94	4,875 187	35,000 1,340	111,500 4,269	311,725 11,939	317,220 12,150	405,920 15,506	406,579 14,230	285,330 10,558	60,320 2,190	34,515 1,253	16,981 1,104	1,992,410 74,820	
Average price per cwt.	$	3.84	3.34	3.83	3.83	3.33	3.83	3.82	3.50	3.70	3.63	3.63	6.50		3.76

Table 81.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of BLUEBERRIES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

1 qt. = 1½ lbs.

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per qt.
															¢
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	qt. $								14,000 1,490	16,500 1,563	540 51			31,040 3,104	10.0
Guysboro	qt. $									12 2				12 2	16.6
Colchester	qt. $								192 23					192 23	19.9
Cumberland	qt. $							6,208 745	800 96	24 3				7,032 844	12.0
Total	qt. $							6,208 745	14,992 1,609	16,536 1,568	540 51			38,276 3,973	
Average price per qt.	¢							12.0	10.7	9.5	9.4				10.33

Table 82.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CHERRIES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Pictou	lb.							11						11	
	$							2						2	18.18
Kings	lb.							214						214	
	$							38						38	17.76
Annapolis	lb.							10						10	
	$							2						2	20.00
Cumberland	lb.							10						10	
	$							2						2	20.00
Other Province															
Ontario	lb.							525						525	
	$							50						50	9.52
Other Country															
United States	lb.					650	1,210							1,860	
	$					136	232							368	19.78
Total	lb.					650	1,210	770						2,630	
	$					136	232	94						462	
Average price per cwt.	$					20.92	19.17	12.21							17.57

Table 33.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CRANBERRIES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia															
Counties	lb.									11,700	9,100	15,500	2,500	38,800	
Cape Breton	$									997	735	1,191	184	3,107	8.01
Victoria	lb.											30		30	
	$											3		3	10.00
Richmond	lb.									7,205	1,805			9,010	
	$									865	217			1,032	12.01
Guysboro	lb.										1,033		30	1,063	
	$										124		2	126	11.85
Antigonish	lb.												25	25	
	$												1	1	4.00
Pictou	lb.											1,380	30	1,410	
	$											122	2	124	8.79
Kings	lb.												3,300	3,300	
	$												262	262	7.94
Lunenburg	lb.												3,840	3,840	
	$												288	288	7.50
Other Province															
Prince Edward	lb.									775	16,881	8,840	4,210	30,706	
Island	$									122	1,936	684	313	3,055	9.95
Other Countries															
Newfoundland	lb.										70			70	
	$										7			7	10.00
United	lb.	810								1,290	750	300	2,390	5,540	
States	$	116								161	88	32	193	590	10.65
Total	lb.	810								20,970	29,639	26,050	16,325	93,794	
	$	116								2,145	3,107	2,032	1,245	8,645	
Average price per cwt.	$	14.32								10.23	10.48	7.80	7.63		9.22

Table 84.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of FOXBERRIES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia County Guysboro	lb. $									10,530 556	27,390 1,446	1,800 95		39,720 2,097	5.28
Other Country Newfoundland	lb. $			50 3						50,400 2,772	2,300 127	30,200 1,661		82,950 4,563	5.50
Total	lb. $			50 3						60,930 3,328	29,690 1,573	32,000 1,756		122,670 6,660	
Average price per cwt.	$			6.00						5.46	5.30	5.49			5.43

Table 85.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of GOOSEBERRIES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937
1 qt. = 1¼ lbs.

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per qt.
															$
Nova Scotia County Kings	qt. $							416 45						416 45	.11
Other Province New Brunswick	qt. $							1,331 133	330 33					1,661 166	.10
Total	qt. $							1,747 178	330 33					2,077 211	
Average price per qt.	$							.10	.10						.10

Table 86.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of GRAPES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Ontario	lb.									82,638	201,033			283,671	
	$									3,361	6,617			9,978	3.52
United States	lb.	800		2,075	2,000	3,575		455	10,245	25,775	24,875	35,076	134,826	289,502	
	$	120		340	299	454		74	1,132	2,068	2,116	6,288	10,905	23,796	3.22
Total	lb.	800		2,075	2,000	3,575		455	10,245	108,413	225,908	35,076	134,826	573,173	
	$	120		340	299	454		74	1,132	5,429	8,733	6,288	10,905	33,774	
Average price per cwt.	$	15.00		16.38	14.95	13.45		16.26	11.05	5.01	3.87	7.39	8.09		5.89

Table 87.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of GRAPEFRUIT by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937
1 box = 80 lbs.

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per box
															$
United States	box	113	202	170	296	476	138	257	235	181	166	158	212	2,604	
	$	419	768	646	1,187	2,190	741	1,437	1,044	926	719	613	784	11,494	4.41
Other Countries	box	30	55	59	60	5	133	13	29	60	85	102	136	817	
	$	90	171	185	195	19	714	70	151	307	368	396	651	3,297	4.04
Total	box	143	257	229	356	481	271	270	264	241	251	260	598	3,421	
	$	509	939	831	1,382	2,209	1,455	1,507	1,195	1,233	1,087	1,009	1,435	14,791	
Average price per box	$	3.56	3.65	3.63	3.88	4.59	5.37	5.58	4.53	5.12	4.33	3.88	3.61		4.32

Table 38.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of LEMONS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937
1 box = 80 lbs.

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per box
															$
United States	box $	38 272	100 665	50 361	152 839	137 967	82 610	144 1,053	165 1,168	128 1,018	144 1,189	77 721	97 634	1,294 9,497	7.34
Other Countries	box $	10 65	105 630	25 163	45 225	9 59	4 28	6 42	5 55	41 326	10 83	102 606	85 340	447 2,602	5.82
Total	box $	48 337	205 1,295	75 524	177 1,064	146 1,026	86 638	150 1,095	170 1,205	169 1,344	154 1,272	179 1,327	182 974	1,741 12,099	
Average price per box	$	7.02	6.32	6.99	6.01	7.03	7.42	7.30	7.08	7.95	8.26	7.42	5.35		6.95

Table 39.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of LIMES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
United States	lb. $								25 3					25 3	12.00
Other Countries	lb. $								75 9	25 3				100 12	12.00
Total	lb. $								100 12	25 3				125 15	
Average price per cwt.	$								12.00	12.00					12.00

Table 90.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of NECTARINES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
United States	lb.								40	340				380	
	$								4	51				55	14.00
Total	lb.								40	340				380	
	$								4	51				55	
Average price per cwt.	$								10.00	15.00					14.00

Table 91.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of ORANGES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937
1 box = 80 lbs.

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per box
															$
United States	box	2,147	1,118	1,852	4,007	2,319	4,231	377	2,882	2,143	2,409	1,002	3,660	28,447	
	$	8,889	6,250	8,481	19,985	12,407	23,652	4,197	18,300	13,909	16,141	4,990	13,322	150,523	5.29
Jamaica	box											120	470	590	
	$											420	1,528	1,948	3.30
Brazil	box							407	230	71				708	
	$							2,442	1,380	426				4,248	6.00
Palestine	box	600	1,010	516										2,126	
	$	2,286	3,889	1,971										8,146	3.83
South Africa	box										50	545		595	
	$										260	2,371		2,631	4.42
Total	box	2,747	2,128	2,368	4,007	2,319	4,231	1,034	3,112	2,214	2,459	1,667	4,130	32,466	
	$	11,175	10,139	10,452	19,985	12,407	23,652	6,639	19,680	14,335	16,401	7,731	14,850	167,496	
Average price per box	$	4.07	4.76	4.41	5.01	5.35	5.59	6.12	6.32	6.47	6.67	4.67	3.60		5.16

Table 92.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of PEACHES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Ontario	lb.									54,440	2,750			57,190	
	$									2,761	140			2,901	5.07
United States	lb.							2,005	3,575	3,340				8,920	
	$							282	261	212				755	8.46
Total	lb.							2,005	3,575	57,780	2,750			66,110	
	$							282	261	2,973	140			3,656	
Average price per cwt.	$							14.06	7.30	5.15	5.09				5.53

Table 93.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of PEARS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937
1 box = 35 lbs.

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per box
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Anti-gonish	box									4	2			6	
	$									5	2			7	1.17
Hants	box									25				25	
	$									29				29	1.16
Kings	box									375	2			377	
	$									438	2			440	1.17
Anna-polis	box									100				100	
	$									118				118	1.18
Other Province	box									400	63			463	
Ontario	$									988	150			1,138	2.46
Other Country															
United States	box	10	50	25	34	115	20	153	788	434	389	220	92	2,330	
	$	44	206	132	151	512	89	681	3,428	1,927	1,525	770	311	9,776	4.20
Total	box	10	50	25	34	115	20	153	788	1,338	456	220	92	3,301	
	$	44	206	132	151	512	89	681	3,428	3,505	1,679	770	311	11,508	
Average price per box	$	4.40	4.12	5.28	4.44	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.35	2.62	3.68	3.50	3.38		3.49

Table 94.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of PINEAPPLES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

1 crate = 80 lbs. gross

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per crate
															$
Other Countries	crate			5	8	19	10	6			2		1	51	
	$			21	35	77	30	18			10		5	193	3.34
Total	crate			5	8	19	10	6			2		1	51	
	$			21	35	77	30	18			10		5	196	
Average price per crate	$			4.20	4.37	4.05	3.00	3.00			5.00		5.00		3.84

Table 95.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of PLUMS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nova Scotia Counties															$
Cape Breton	lb.									159				159	
	$									12				12	7.55
Victoria	lb.									7,680				7,680	
	$									275				275	3.58
Pictou	lb.									20				20	
	$									1				1	5.00
Hants	lb.								590	255				845	
	$								18	7				25	2.96
Kings	lb.								3,986	9,531	190			13,707	
	$								199	329	9			557	3.92
Other Province Ontario	lb.								283	132,406	5,110			137,804	
	$								14	5,057	203			5,274	3.83
Other Country United States	lb.						7,320	8,115	12,330	5,430	1,860			35,105	
	$						715	838	1,047	417	177			3,194	9.10
Total	lb.						7,320	8,115	17,244	155,431	7,160			195,520	
	$						715	838	1,278	6,098	389			9,318	
Average price per cwt.	$						9.77	10.33	7.41	3.92	5.43				4.77

Table 96.-- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of POMEGRANATES by Months and Area of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
United States	lb. $										6,650 529	1,225 69		7,875 598	7.59
Total	lb. $										6,650 529	1,225 69		7,875 598	
Average price per cwt.	$										7.95	5.63			7.59

Table 97.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of RASPBERRIES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

1 qt. = 1 1/3 lbs.

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per qt.
Nova Scotia Counties															$
Cape Breton	qt. $							353 83	1,303 284					1,656 367	.222
Kings	qt. $							738 221	486 146					1,224 367	.30
Cumberland	qt. $							450 135	774 232					1,224 367	.30
Other Province New Brunswick	qt. $								80 24					80 24	.30
Total	qt. $							1,541 439	2,643 686					4,134 1,125	
Average price per qt.	$							.285	.26						.269

Table 98.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of STRAWBERRIES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937
1 qt. = 1 1/3 lbs.

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per qt.
Nova Scotia															¢
Counties Cape Breton	qt.						2,823	120,341	8,158					131,322	
	$						363	14,223	753					15,339	11.68
Victoria	qt.							960						960	
	$							87						87	9.06
Richmond	qt.	32												32	
	$	4												4	12.50
Antigonish	qt.						128	32						160	
	$						15	3						18	11.25
Pictou	qt.						5,792	84,256						90,048	
	$						695	7,583						8,278	9.19
Colchester	qt.						1,600	5,728						7,328	
	$						192	516						708	9.66
Hants	qt.						768	128						896	
	$						92	12						104	11.61
Kings	qt.						61,952	4,544						66,496	
	$						7,434	409						7,843	11.79
Annapolis	qt.							96						96	
	$							9						9	9.38
Lunenburg	qt.						128							128	
	$						15							15	11.72
Cumberland	qt.							1,824						1,824	
	$							164						164	8.99
Other Provinces															
New Brunswick	qt.						352	13,216	128					13,696	
	$						70	1,189	12					1,271	9.15
Quebec	qt.						128							128	
	$						26							26	20.31
Ontario	qt.						36							36	
	$						7							7	19.44
Other Country															
United States	qt.	240		24	120	3,096	1,052							4,532	
	$	60		6	30	774	231							1,101	24.29
Total	qt.	272		24	120	3,096	74,759	231,125	8,286					317,682	
	$	64		6	30	774	9,140	24,195	765					34,974	
Average price per qt.	¢	23.5		25.0	25.0	25.0	12.2	10.5	9.2						11.01

Table 69.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of UNIDENTIFIED FRUITS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nova Scotia Counties															$
Cape	lb.										28			28	
Breton	$.										1			1	3.57
Inverness	lb.									45				45	
	$									2				2	4.44
Pictou	lb.									35	70			105	
	$									2	3			5	4.76
Hants	lb.								900	211			2,842	3,953	
	$								45	8			114	167	4.22
Kings	lb.								16	89			45	150	
	$								1	4			2	7	4.67
Annapolis	lb.										340			340	
	$										14			14	4.12
Lunenburg	lb.									15				15	
	$									1				1	7.69
Other Provinces															
New	lb.					1,550			221	459				2,230	
Brunswick	$					85			11	18				114	5.11
Ontario	lb.						58	2,441	869	257	720			4,345	
	$						4	171	44	10	29			258	5.94
Other Countries															
United	lb.	345	1,345	1,132	1,406	1,989		1,093	746	537	8		212	8,813	
States	$	16	54	46	70	110		76	57	21	---		6	438	4.97
Other	lb.	13,119	14,448	13,859	1,360	600	209		5,982	3,898	885	3,104		55,464	
		590	578	554	68	33	12		199	156	35	124		2,349	4.24
Total	lb.	13,464	15,793	14,991	2,766	4,139	267	3,534	6,734	5,544	2,051	3,104	3,099	75,436	
	$	606	632	600	138	228	16	247	337	222	82	124	124	3,356	
Average price per cwt.	$	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.99	5.51	5.99	6.99	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.99	4.00		4.45

Table 100. - Receipts in Sydney Area of MEATS by Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin	Beef	Fancy	Lamb	Pork	Poultry	Veal	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Nova Scotia							
Counties							
Cape Breton	151,827		128,632	115,762	80,596	75,190	552,007
Victoria	1,503		2,802	23,570	8,926	21,659	58,460
Inverness	4,365	235	17,131	23,972	26,353	46,768	118,824
Richmond	1,788			20	520	659	2,987
Guysboro					2,892		2,892
Antigonish	850		250	5,775	25,688	304	32,867
Pictou		85	925	2,971	9,721	133	13,895
Colchester					4,779	100	4,879
Kings					3,220		3,220
Digby					65		65
Halifax	3,570			9,024	7,475		20,069
Cumberland				233	10,173	45	10,451
Other Provinces							
Prince Edward Island	110	20		238,879	137,262		376,271
New Brunswick	741,237	47,208	95,910	1,002,471	30,729	23,285	1,940,840
Quebec	709,882	6,322	11,701	972,391	15,511	4,082	1,719,889
Ontario	2,563,987	88,735	35,360	1,330,350	50,727	17,461	4,141,620
Manitoba	2,529,174	52,765	127,299	1,061,529	124,932	698	3,896,397
Saskatchewan					40,215		40,215
Alberta					22,720		22,720
Other Countries							
Newfoundland					110		110
United States					15		15
TOTAL	6,715,293	195,370	420,010	4,836,947	602,689	190,384	12,958,693

Table 101.- Receipts in Sydney Area of MEATS by Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin	Beef	Fancy	Lamb	Pork	Poultry	Veal	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia							
Counties							
Cape Breton	14,151		22,025	14,439	17,010	8,445	76,070
Victoria	145		477	2,887	1,832	1,662	7,003
Inverness	437	19	2,833	2,843	5,476	3,456	15,064
Richmond	160			4	107	51	322
Guysboro					594		594
Antigonish	76		52	735	5,412	22	6,297
Pictou		7	160	563	2,034	8	1,007
Colchester					999	8	1,007
Kings					728		728
Digby					14		14
Halifax	357			1,127	1,574		3,058
Cumberland				29	2,097	3	2,129
Other Provinces							
Prince Edward Island	12	2	43,367	30,433			73,814
New Brunswick	88,559	3,934	15,042	140,703	6,607	2,488	257,333
Quebec	73,469	482	1,722	155,956	3,249	385	235,243
Ontario	279,148	7,356	5,042	196,820	11,651	1,691	501,708
Manitoba	285,356	4,194	18,689	152,758	26,356	72	460,425
Saskatchewan					8,369		8,369
Alberta					4,385		4,385
Other Countries							
Newfoundland					23		23
United States					3		3
TOTAL	714,870	15,994	66,042	712,011	129,003	18,291	1,656,211

Table 102.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of BEEF by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.	4,915	2,283	10,403	9,834	9,722	2,288	4,915	7,085	21,580	28,185	38,823	11,794	151,827	
	$	515	221	906	956	921	220	514	637	1,970	2,519	3,445	1,327	14,151	9.32
Victoria	lb.			53							150	300	1,000	1,503	
	$			5							13	27	100	145	9.65
Inverness	lb.					2,000		190		200			1,975	4,365	
	$					200		20		20			197	437	10.01
Richmond	lb.					1,637				151				1,788	
	$					147				13				160	8.95
Antigonish	lb.	600				250								850	
	$	54				22								76	8.94
Halifax	lb.			3,570										3,570	
	$			357										357	10.00
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb.									60	50			110	
	$									7	5			12	10.91
New Brunswick	lb.	86,036	83,881	81,588	89,651	116,164	70,591	40,158	57,390	31,765	41,718		42,295	741,237	
	$	8,681	8,446	9,431	10,900	15,682	9,843	5,642	7,185	3,799	4,581		4,369	88,559	11.95
Quebec	lb.	67,290	53,411	50,257	39,297	45,871	32,040	42,385	45,500	95,031	83,042	67,759	87,999	709,882	
	$	6,345	5,042	5,292	4,366	5,656	4,165	5,380	5,191	10,368	7,548	6,022	8,094	73,469	10.35
Ontario	lb.	238,661	179,099	193,673	260,454	234,591	348,327	263,142	210,335	162,208	121,946	100,488	256,063	2,568,987	
	$	23,254	16,493	20,524	28,474	28,641	43,830	32,690	23,197	16,975	11,478	9,215	24,377	279,148	10.87
Manitoba	lb.	148,339	206,915	177,226	93,947	89,907	86,666	131,717	282,310	378,709	296,941	366,533	269,964	2,529,174	
	$	13,988	19,257	18,492	10,144	10,786	10,839	15,439	32,527	40,135	28,224	33,394	25,131	258,356	10.22
Total	lb.	545,841	525,589	516,770	493,183	500,142	539,912	482,507	602,620	689,704	572,032	573,903	671,090	6,713,293	
	$	52,837	49,459	55,007	54,840	62,055	68,897	59,685	68,737	73,287	54,368	52,103	63,595	714,870	
Average price per cwt.	$	9.68	9.41	10.64	11.12	12.41	12.76	12.37	11.41	10.63	9.50	9.08	9.48		10.65

Table 105.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of FANCY MEAT by Months and Areas of Origin, 1957

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nova Scotia															$
Counties															
Inverness	lb.	60			25	50					100			235	
	$	5			2	4					8			19	8.09
Pictou	lb.										85			85	
	$										7			7	8.24
Other															
Provinces															
Prince Edward	lb.			20										20	
Island	$			2										2	10.00
New	lb.	2,115	4,297	12,354	4,596	4,657	2,299	495	168	1,251	1,723	9,196	4,052	47,208	
Brunswick	$	169	374	954	397	392	235	66	39	107	145	743	313	3,934	8.33
Quebec	lb.			609	189					392	692	2,831	1,606	6,322	
	$			51	15					35	52	214	115	482	7.62
Ontario	lb.	4,514	5,648	14,221	8,756	9,101	9,417	4,123	4,371	4,129	4,868	9,662	9,925	88,735	
	$	348	454	1,122	712	779	839	400	451	363	373	747	738	7,356	8.29
Manitoba	lb.	5,748	4,234	3,870	2,691	2,664	2,030	2,381	4,557	5,886	7,267	8,182	5,325	52,765	
	$	284	256	324	209	230	180	222	450	523	546	618	372	4,194	7.95
Total	lb.	10,437	14,229	31,074	16,257	16,472	13,746	6,999	9,096	11,658	14,735	29,871	20,908	195,370	
	$	806	1,084	2,453	1,335	1,405	1,304	688	902	1,028	1,131	2,322	1,538	15,994	
Average price per cwt.	$	7.72	7.62	7.89	8.21	8.53	9.49	9.83	9.92	8.82	7.67	7.77	7.39		8.19

Table 104.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of DRESSED LAMB and MUTTON by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nove Scotia															$
Counties															
Cape	lb.	70	40				...	2,112	17,536	45,516	39,514	23,373	671	128,832	
Breton	$	12	7					,421	3,288	7,855	6,386	5,724	152	22,025	17.12
Victoria	lb.		202					120	640	520	555	90	675	2,802	
	$		30					22	109	78	83	13	142	477	17.02
Inverness	lb.	1,850	140			75		2,152	2,692	3,383	2,849	1,309	2,641	17,131	
	$	277	21			12		384	458	507	427	192	555	2,833	16.54
Anti-	lb.												250	250	
gonish	$												52	52	20.80
Pictou	lb.							725		200				925	
	$							130		30				160	17.30
Other Provinces															
New	lb.	1,160	720	40	14,040	11,650	10,020	14,200	17,240	13,640	7,430	5,240	2,480	95,910	
Brunswick	$	160	104	6	2,242	1,874	1,410	2,600	2,765	2,065	1,043	446	327	15,042	15.68
Quebec	lb.	389	1,217	1,947	640	107	41	487	1,147	2,223	2,254	635	614	11,701	
	$	54	164	293	97	16	6	85	180	330	316	101	82	1,722	14.72
Ontario	lb.	1,760	4,440	5,080	1,640	2,120	2,920	1,160	4,840	6,520	1,000	640	5,250	35,360	
	$	248	561	453	223	310	411	180	747	928	141	133	707	5,042	14.26
Manitoba	lb.	2,597	1,874	1,733	8,912	9,562	3,960	10,528	29,732	34,378	7,097	4,012	12,914	127,299	
	$	367	252	260	1,210	1,396	557	1,631	4,591	5,050	996	637	1,742	18,689	14.68
Total	lb.	7,826	8,633	6,800	25,232	23,514	16,941	31,464	73,627	106,180	60,749	53,559	25,485	420,010	
	$	1,118	1,139	1,012	3,772	3,608	2,384	5,451	12,138	16,823	9,592	5,246	3,759	66,042	
Average price per cwt.	$	14.29	13.19	14.88	14.95	15.34	14.07	17.52	16.49	15.84	15.79	15.65	14.75		15.72

Table 105.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of PORK by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.	4,038	3,906	4,063	17,104	17,165	3,856	4,038	4,846	6,316	23,500	19,056	7,874	115,762	
	$	462	441	461	2,174	2,189	426	451	554	735	3,033	2,528	985	14,439	12.47
Victoria	lb.	730	281	991	1,602	268	984	3,000	3,000	1,379	6,223	4,367	745	23,570	
	$	83	34	112	203	34	109	335	343	158	803	581	92	2,887	12.25
Inverness	lb.	2,127	357	3,345	1,105	624	722	2,751	2,501	2,096	3,456	3,336	1,552	23,972	
	$	241	40	334	140	82	79	307	286	250	446	444	194	2,843	11.86
Richmond	lb.			20										20	
	$			4										4	20.00
Antigonish	lb.				1,210	1,918					1,700	295	652	5,775	
	$				152	244					219	39	81	735	12.73
Pictou	lb.	211	1,110	230	110	1,200							110	2,971	
	$	24	124	35	14	152							14	363	12.22
Halifax	lb.			44	1,240				430	7,310				9,024	
	$			9	156				49	913				1,127	12.49
Cumberland	lb.												233	233	
	$												29	29	12.45
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb.	23,421	25,367	29,110	30,276	17,889	20,426	11,330	9,324	10,064	18,430	22,580	20,662	238,879	
	$	3,900	3,996	4,760	4,797	3,254	3,770	2,230	2,392	2,096	3,872	4,513	3,787	43,367	18.15
New Brunswick	lb.	60,438	55,281	65,410	96,687	77,419	74,667	77,389	110,569	87,317	93,513	126,789	76,986	1,002,471	
	$	7,699	6,660	8,185	11,913	10,803	10,637	12,249	16,293	13,514	13,959	18,404	10,387	140,703	14.04
Quebec	lb.	12,258	49,318	65,547	60,007	86,315	85,141	106,917	109,063	70,065	114,008	92,353	121,399	972,391	
	$	1,464	6,816	9,376	8,649	13,340	13,369	18,477	20,378	11,932	19,169	14,701	18,265	155,936	16.04
Ontario	lb.	81,587	79,559	120,171	125,117	119,218	130,345	130,903	90,134	107,846	88,963	108,382	138,125	1,380,350	
	$	10,315	9,738	15,671	16,015	16,406	27,614	20,895	14,669	17,097	13,278	15,719	19,343	196,820	14.26
Manitoba	lb.	80,040	103,193	79,126	60,436	[illegible]	52,006	74,636	104,785	128,872	118,311	104,472	101,880	1,061,529	
	$	10,279	12,954	10,306	7,845	[illegible]	7,788	12,147	17,532	20,312	17,550	14,942	14,283	152,758	14.39
Total	lb.	264,840	318,372	[illegible]	394,894	[illegible]	428,147	410,064	434,652	421,165	468,110	481,630	470,218	4,836,947	
	$	34,467	40,863	[illegible]	[illegible]	53,724	63,392	67,091	72,496	67,007	72,329	71,871	67,460	712,011	
Average price per cwt.	$	13.01	12.83	13.38	13.13	14.30	14.81	16.36	16.68	15.91	15.45	14.92	14.35		14.72

Table 106.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of DRESSED POULTRY by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nova Scotia Counties															$
Cape Breton	lb.	3,310	1,585	1,582	2,297	2,571	4,646	4,092	8,059	14,108	17,005	12,155	9,203	80,596	
	$	705	336	336	523	591	1,065	945	1,218	2,583	3,950	2,669	2,109	17,010	21.11
Victoria	lb.		50			336		90	675	879	1,978	2,217	2,701	8,926	
	$		10			78		14	127	175	425	441	562	1,852	20.52
Inverness	lb.	430	139	212	295	114			225	325	709	1,350	22,554	26,353	
	$	75	29	45	67	26			49	71	152	269	4,693	5,476	20.73
Richmond	lb.								65		50	215	190	520	
	$								14		11	43	39	107	20.55
Guysboro	lb.	492	845	375	160	240						480	300	2,892	
	$	36	178	80	36	56						96	62	594	20.54
Antigonish	lb.	142	385	664	537	525	295	710	3,862	7,495	8,737	1,318	970	25,683	
	$	28	81	145	122	76	73	113	811	1,573	1,838	302	202	5,412	21.07
Pictou	lb.	138	145	30	115	540	1,003	419	200	863	2,010	1,646	2,672	9,781	
	$	27	31	6	26	79	248	88	42	131	432	358	556	2,084	21.31
Colchester	lb.	83	88	1,020				120	813	1,127	796	517	215	4,779	
	$	16	18	219				19	171	237	171	103	45	999	20.90
Kings	lb.			1,150	100		1,170		800					3,220	
	$			247	23		290		168					723	22.61
Digby	lb.							65						65	
	$							14						14	21.54
Halifax	lb.			200					2,265	2,870	1,621	450	69	7,475	
	$			43					476	603	348	90	14	1,574	21.06
Cumberland	lb.	90	105	200				360		568	4,552	3,784	514	10,173	
	$	18	22	43				57		119	978	753	107	2,097	20.61

Table 136 (Continued).- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of DRESSED POULTRY by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb.	11,513	9,275	9,220	3,740	300	520	855	12,000		1,625	6,768	81,446	137,262	
	$	2,250	1,954	1,980	849	70	120	136	2,520		343	1,347	18,865	30,433	22.17
New Brunswick	lb.	115	[illegible]	4,417	[illegible]	4,902	1,777	1,463	[illegible]	1,789	1,070	5,654	1,987	50,729	
	$	126	381	984	793	1,109	403	350	173	387	231	1,230	446	[illegible]	21.50
Quebec	lb.	12		740	382		6			176	350		13,755	15,511	
	$	2	172	87			2			52	73		2,859	3,249	20.95
Ontario	lb.	403	1,721	[illegible]	5,037	5,092	6,292	4,533	3,278	3,441	2,530	2,050	9,740	50,727	
	$	96	387	1,507	1,007	1,201	1,447	[illegible]	738	[illegible]	482	465	2,005	11,351	22.37
Manitoba	lb.	1,437	2,730	4,021	4,577	2,299	2,384	3,405	[illegible]	5,715	5,115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	$	291	575	905	569	532	596	647	1,087	1,114	1,095	316	18,620	26,356	21.10
Saskatchewan	lb.												40,215	40,215	
	$												8,369	8,369	20.81
Alberta	lb.	22,700											20	22,720	
	$	4,381											4	4,385	19.30
Other Countries															
Newfoundland	lb.										15	75	20	110	
	$										3	15	5	23	20.91
United States	lb.							15						15	
	$							3						3	20.00
Total	lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,241	[illegible]	18,063	16,132	38,006	[illegible]	43,024	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	$	8,161	3,922	[illegible]	4,101	3,818	4,253	3,499	7,597	7,749	10,575	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Average price per cwt.	$	19.60	20.55	21.81	21.31	23.13	23.55	21.69	19.99	19.64	22.02	20.88	21.86		21.40

Table 107.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of DRESSED VEAL by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nova Scotia Counties															$
Cape	lb.	4,018	6,723	4,025	9,549	8,364	9,349	4,028	7,017	4,341	7,027	4,028	6,733	75,190	
Breton	$	578	666	578	995	991	843	554	687	598	691	588	676	8,445	11.23
Victoria	lb.	1,685	2,616	4,896	5,293	4,666	1,503	92	92		202	293	521	21,659	
	$	149	214	332	405	362	80	6	7		11	24	38	1,662	7.67
Inverness	lb.	1,747	2,415	5,268	15,610	11,832	4,957	1,347	444	721	1,403	452	242	46,763	
	$	154	198	411	1,196	920	264	109	52	40	73	38	16	3,456	7.39
Richmond	lb.			49	535	75								659	
	$			4	40	7								51	7.74
Antigonish	lb.				154	80	70							304	
	$				12	6	4							22	7.24
Pictou	lb.				68		65							133	
	$				5		3							8	6.02
Colchester	lb.		100											100	
	$		8											8	8.00
Cumberland	lb.				45									45	
	$				3									3	6.67
Other Provinces															
New	lb.	1,972	2,035	891	2,019	1,792	1,259	2,125	2,038	2,276	2,765	3,605	528	23,285	
Brunswick	$	241	233	92	209	153	113	210	184	228	337	400	79	2,488	10.68
Quebec	lb.	108	604	796	1,207	512	40		88	103	57	500	68	4,082	
	$	12	62	74	106	41	5		8	10	7	53	9	385	9.43
Ontario	lb.	2,347	1,503	924	1,158	2,462	1,354	2,009	795	1,579	1,379	1,595	256	17,461	
	$	262	134	86	115	196	153	124	69	158	168	153	35	1,691	9.68
Manitoba	lb.	52	66	49	54	47	45	52	71	80	60	56	65	698	
	$	6	7	5	5	4	4	5	6	8	7	6	9	72	10.32
Total	lb.	11,929	15,362	16,896	35,682	29,370	19,122	9,955	10,545	9,105	12,895	10,529	8,198	190,384	
	$	1,402	1,522	1,632	3,091	2,620	1,447	1,077	993	1,042	1,299	1,262	844	18,291	
Average price per cwt.	$	11.75	9.60	9.66	8.36	8.97	7.57	10.82	9.42	11.44	10.08	12.22	10.30		9.61

Table 108.- Receipts in Sydney Area of SHELL and FROZEN EGGS by Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin	Eggs in shell	Frozen eggs	Total
	$	$	$
Nova Scotia Counties			
Cape Breton	73,816		73,816
Victoria	1,485		1,485
Inverness	3,061		3,061
Richmond	215		215
Guysboro	487		487
Antigonish	36,020		36,020
Pictou	10,741		10,741
Colchester	3,830		3,830
Kings	725		725
Halifax	1,275	361	1,636
Cumberland	80		80
Other Provinces			
Prince Edward Island	132,719		132,719
New Brunswick	3,855		3,855
Quebec	10,477		10,477
Ontario	35,121	488	35,609
Manitoba	11,046	656	11,702
Alberta		5,069	5,069
TOTAL	324,953	6,574	331,527

Table 109.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of FROZEN EGGS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.- May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.- Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
										$
Nova Scotia Counties										
Halifax	lb.		1,825						1,825	
	$		361						361	19.78
Other Provinces										
Ontario	lb.		192	928	928	288		96	2,432	
	$		38	190	184	57		19	488	20.07
Manitoba	lb.			3,200					3,200	
	$			656					656	20.50
Alberta	lb.		25,600						25,600	
	$		5,069						5,069	19.80
Total	lb.		27,617	4,128	928	288		96	33,057	
	$		5,468	846	184	57		19	6,574	
Average price per cwt.	$		19.80	20.49	19.83	19.79		19.79		19.89

Table 110.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of EGGS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937
1 case = 30 doz.

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per case $
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape	cs.	525	525	540	722	730	773	755	756	726	740	555	549	7,896	
Breton	$	4,985	5,120	5,146	6,731	6,802	7,153	6,976	6,970	6,709	6,835	5,255	5,134	73,816	9.35
Victoria	cs.	18	12	20	52	62	35	6	9	14	2		8	238	
	$	172	80	126	312	347	203	32	51	81	12		66	1,485	6.23
Inverness	cs.	22	34	47	101	98	116	27	19	33	3	1	3	504	
	$	210	226	296	606	548	682	144	108	191	18	7	25	3,061	6.07
Richmond	cs.	5			2								19	26	
	$	46			12								157	215	8.27
Guysboro	cs.	9	10	10	3	1	1	1				19	8	62	
	$	92	74	70	20	6	6	6				142	71	487	7.85
Antigonish	cs.	471	495	533	614	589	441	444	308	266	257	282	420	5,120	
	$	4,814	3,663	3,731	4,089	3,534	2,734	2,620	1,571	1,710	1,717	2,107	3,730	36,020	7.03
Pictou	cs.	143	139	129	213	167	336	93	73	77	22	21	32	1,445	
	$	1,461	1,029	903	1,418	1,139	2,335	750	623	495	147	157	284	10,741	7.43
Colchester	cs.	47	60	80	85	59	49	25	33	24	21	17	15	515	
	$	480	444	560	566	402	341	202	281	154	140	127	133	3,830	7.44
Kings	cs.	2	9	10	10	6	9	13	6	8	9	8	8	98	
	$	20	67	70	67	41	62	105	51	51	60	60	71	725	7.40
Halifax	cs.	72		6	3	65								146	
	$	756		43	21	455								1,275	8.73
Cumberland	cs.	4	2	1		1						1		9	
	$	42	16	7		7						8		80	8.89

Table 110 (Continued).- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of EGGS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per case $
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	cs.	378	686	770	1,241	1,440	1,561	2,100	2,375	1,864	2,267	1,589	200	16,471	
	$	2,952	4,754	5,267	7,942	8,726	9,990	15,379	19,784	17,824	22,973	15,290	1,838	132,719	8.06
New Brunswick	cs.		33	44	12	22			15	30	11	231	58	456	
	$		193	280	68	123			116	247	94	2,201	533	3,855	8.45
Quebec	cs.	162	224	130	59	36	24	14	10	9	45	162	393	1,268	
	$	1,265	1,552	889	378	218	154	102	83	86	429	1,544	3,777	10,477	7.96
Ontario	cs.	46	540	715	100	30	52	127	285	203	161	1,195	659	4,113	
	$	390	3,766	4,985	678	187	345	963	2,379	1,755	1,679	11,774	6,220	35,121	8.54
Manitoba	cs.	238		9	3	5		30	113	101	135	354	321	1,309	
	$	1,941		64	19	30		219	941	971	1,356	2,421	3,084	11,046	8.44
Total	cs.	2,142	2,769	3,044	3,220	3,311	3,397	3,635	4,002	3,355	3,673	4,435	2,693	39,676	
	$	19,626	20,984	22,437	22,927	22,565	24,008	27,498	32,953	30,274	35,460	41,093	25,123	324,953	
Average price per case	$	9.16	7.58	7.37	7.12	6.82	7.07	7.56	8.24	9.02	9.65	9.27	9.33		8.19

Table 111.- Receipts in Sydney Area of DAIRY PRODUCTS by Areas of Origin, 1937 - Weights

Origin	Butter creamery	Butter dairy	Butter-milk	Cheese	Cream	Ice cream	Ice cream mix	Milk whole	Milk canned	Milk pow-dered	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Nova Scotia											
Counties											
Cape Breton	2,735	56,644	77,920		168,082	303,040		11,264,925			11,873,346
Victoria	22,800	38,378			14,990						76,168
Inverness	28,500	19,831	160		29,935			7,200			85,624
Richmond		102			500						602
Guysboro		1,760									1,760
Antigonish	73,080	153		15	9,380						82,628
Pictou	292,140	66	80	220	7,085	7,450		51,200	3,530		361,771
Colchester	95,160	23	13,600		282,306		169,110	288,620	926,890		1,775,709
Kings				120							120
Halifax	11,340			10,546		4,400			1,740	8,800	36,826
Cumberland	3,240				420						3,660
Other Provinces											
Prince Edward Island	828,360	1,475		27,560							857,395
New Brunswick	1,151,400	920		66,298					200	26,000	1,244,818
Quebec	291,458	20		132,481					1,420	6,850	432,229
Ontario	63,616	25		160,993					1,944,488	4,400	2,173,522
Manitoba	176,529			1,492							178,021
Saskatchewan	139,832	140									139,972
Other Country											
United States				22					262	184	468
Total	3,180,190	119,537	91,760	399,747	512,696	314,890	169,110	11,611,945	2,878,550	46,234	19,324,639

Table 112.- Receipts in Sydney Area of DAIRY PRODUCTS by Areas of Origin, 1937 - Values

Origin	Butter creamery	Butter dairy	Butter-milk	Cheese	Cream	Ice cream	Ice cream mix	Milk whole	Milk canned	Milk pow-dered	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia											
Counties											
Cape Breton	833	14,058	2,098		28,042	101,719		400,612			547,362
Victoria	6,175	7,221			3,564						16,960
Inverness	7,286	3,312	3		5,120			180			17,001
Richmond		22			89						111
Guysboro		545									345
Antigonish	20,923	35		2	1,531						22,491
Pictou	85,793	13	1	36	1,115	2,235		1,289	166		90,653
Colchester	28,245	5	170		33,669		15,204	7,270	68,857		150,420
Kings				18							18
Halifax	3,428			1,628		1,320			158	1,056	7,590
Cumberland	909				71						980
Other											
Provinces											
Prince Edward Island	232,096	328		4,646							237,070
New Brunswick	318,415	175		11,262					18	3,120	332,990
Quebec	81,576	5		22,315					146	822	104,864
Ontario	16,586	4		27,891					138,258	528	183,267
Manitoba	49,081			246							49,327
Saskatchewan	39,493	31									39,524
Other											
Country											
United States				3					30	22	55
Total	891,444	26,124	2,272	68,047	73,201	105,274	15,204	409,551	207,633	5,548	1,809,098

Table 113.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CREAMERY BUTTER by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per lb.
															¢
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.					660	707	708	660					2,735	
	$					201	215	216	201					833	30.5
Victoria	lb.				540	1,200	2,700	5,100	3,300	5,400	3,360	600	600	22,800	
	$				157	305	689	1,301	899	1,503	952	183	186	6,175	27.1
Inverness	lb.				6,300	1,200	3,000	4,800	3,600	5,100	3,300	600	600	28,500	
	$				1,890	304	727	1,261	981	1,419	935	183	186	7,886	27.7
Antigonish	lb.					60	8,640	31,380	8,880	20,520	3,180	360		73,080	
	$					16	2,376	8,630	2,631	6,156	978	118		20,923	28.6
Pictou	lb.	30,960	34,080	51,360	31,980	16,920	13,740	22,980	12,360	19,260	20,220	19,500	18,780	292,140	
	$	9,177	9,713	14,745	9,504	4,536	3,710	6,195	3,612	5,745	6,123	6,390	6,348	85,798	29.4
Colchester	lb.	5,400	6,120	5,460	6,600	8,040	8,100	12,420	7,980	7,920	9,600	9,360	8,160	95,160	
	$	1,620	1,775	1,583	1,980	2,131	2,228	3,416	2,364	2,376	2,952	3,046	2,774	28,245	29.7
Halifax	lb.	900	600	600	6,720	600						1,440	480	11,340	
	$	270	174	174	2,016	159						472	163	3,428	30.2
Cumberland	lb.	120	240	120	120	1,020	660	240	600	120				3,240	
	$	36	70	35	36	270	182	66	178	36				909	28.1
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb.	85,680	52,320	53,280	13,920	25,320	82,500	70,740	62,460	77,820	144,060	91,560	68,700	828,360	
	$	23,433	14,330	14,380	4,056	6,507	21,821	18,152	17,020	21,657	40,812	27,944	21,984	232,096	28.0
New Brunswick	lb.	79,740	71,880	115,680	88,080	109,200	119,040	109,440	105,360	101,520	82,500	94,920	74,040	1/ 1,151,400	
	$	22,008	19,688	31,234	25,763	27,988	30,653	28,082	28,711	28,253	23,372	28,970	23,693	318,415	27.7
Quebec	lb.	3,606	29,066	3,952	63,682	102,892	3,888	2,200		23,108	644	14,234	44,186	291,458	
	$	995	7,961	1,067	18,786	26,114	991	565		6,431	182	4,344	14,140	81,576	28.0
Ontario	lb.	168	896	672	7,560	32,032	20,104	280	56	112	56	952	728	63,616	
	$	46	245	185	2,268	8,130	5,058	72	15	31	16	291	229	16,586	26.1
Manitoba	lb.	19,320	4,388	12,565	15,174	15,595	19,414	24,287	14,568	155	2,688	39,125	9,250	176,529	
	$	5,284	1,174	3,346	4,552	3,958	4,951	6,232	3,970	43	762	11,941	2,868	49,081	27.8
Saskatchewan	lb.	28,000		21,392						39,312	23,072	28,056		139,832	
	$	7,728		5,722						10,941	6,587	8,515		39,493	28.2
Total	lb.	253,954	199,590	265,081	240,676	314,739	282,493	284,575	219,824	300,347	292,680	300,707	225,524	3,180,190	
	$	70,615	55,130	72,471	71,008	80,619	73,601	74,188	60,582	84,591	83,671	92,397	72,571	891,444	
Average price per lb.	¢	27.8	27.6	27.3	29.5	25.6	26.1	26.1	27.1	28.2	28.6	30.7	32.2		28.0

1/ Of this amount an unknown proportion up to but not exceeding 480,000 lbs. is butter made outside the Maritime Provinces and merely reworked and printed in New Brunswick.

Table 114.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of DAIRY BUTTER by Months and Areas of Origin, 1957

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per lb.
Nova Scotia															¢
Counties															
Cape	lb.	2,543	2,587	2,960	3,053	6,179	7,962	8,208	8,198	6,154	3,797	2,744	2,259	56,644	
Breton	$	622	657	764	804	1,470	1,867	1,989	1,999	1,460	1,029	745	652	14,058	24.3
Victoria	lb.	74	105	415	351	722	11,521	9,611	6,755	5,485	1,758	1,375	150	38,378	
	$	14	21	87	74	157	2,074	1,826	1,298	1,042	322	302	54	7,291	19.0
Inverness	lb.	367	675	723	735	685	3,673	4,638	1,304	1,367	1,239	920	143	19,851	
	$	73	135	152	165	130	1,201	881	505	230	272	204	34	5,312	19.8
Richmond	lb.										22	80		102	
	$										5	17		22	21.6
Guysboro	lb.						515	1,010			255			1,780	
	$						57	192			96			345	19.6
Antigonish	lb.		15										133	155	
	$		3										52	35	22.9
Pictou	lb.					66								66	
	$					13								13	19.7
Colchester	lb.			23										23	
	$			5										5	21.7
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward	lb.	70										957	448	1,475	
Island	$	14										211	103	328	22.2
New	lb.					630	100			100			40	870	
Brunswick	$					129	13			19			9	175	19.0
Quebec	lb.												20	20	
	$												5	5	25.0
Ontario	lb.						25							25	
	$						4							4	16.0
Saskat-chewan	lb.										80	60		140	
	$										18	13		31	22.1
Total	lb.	3,054	3,382	4,121	4,139	8,350	26,596	23,467	18,335	13,106	7,511	6,145	5,203	119,537	
	$	723	816	1,008	1,043	1,879	5,221	4,988	3,602	2,731	1,802	1,492	869	26,124	
Average price per lb.	¢	23.7	24.1	24.5	24.9	22.6	19.6	20.8	21.7	21.2	24.6	24.3	27.1		21.9

Table 115.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CHEESE by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per lb.
Nova Scotia Counties															¢
Antigonish	lb.											15		15	
	$											2		2	13.3
Pictou	lb.											220		220	
	$											36		36	16.4
Kings	lb.			120										120	
	$			18										18	15.0
Halifax	lb.	210				790	280			7,096		2,170		10,546	
	$	32				122	43			1,096		335		1,628	15.4
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb.		1,050		1,700			2,430	4,410	10,500	6,770	700		27,560	
	$		162		269			406	729	1,777	1,187	116		4,646	16.9
New Brunswick	lb.	1,680	2,800	2,771			930	15,292	15,353	5,265	10,965	7,442	3,800	66,298	
	$	297	428	420			252	2,554	2,547	902	1,966	1,232	684	11,262	17.0
Quebec	lb.	5,359	11,427	7,288	17,323	19,342	11,064	7,517	8,154	11,542	10,410	22,560	395	132,481	
	$	827	1,764	1,104	2,718	3,153	2,494	1,255	1,349	1,970	1,866	3,759	71	22,315	16.8
Ontario	lb.	10,861	17,606	16,074	12,022	12,293	15,145	10,561	12,355	9,302	24,437	11,971	8,386	160,993	
	$	1,738	2,723	2,429	1,909	2,018	3,280	1,774	2,034	1,89[illegible]	4,578	1,976	1,542	27,891	17.3
Manitoba	lb.		68	258							25	1,141		1,492	
	$		11	40							6	189		246	16.5
Other Country															
United States	lb.		22											22	
	$		3											3	13.6
Total	lb.	18,110	32,973	26,511	31,045	32,425	27,419	35,800	40,252	43,705	52,607	46,319	12,581	399,747	
	$	2,894	5,091	4,011	4,896	5,298	6,069	5,969	6,659	7,635	9,603	7,625	2,297	68,047	
Average price per lb.	¢	16.0	15.4	15.1	15.8	16.3	22.1	16.7	16.5	17.5	18.3	16.5	18.3		17.0

Table 116.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CREAM by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per lb.
Nova Scotia Counties															¢
Cape Breton	lb.	11,367	10,909	13,266	15,008	15,767	17,159	18,281	16,143	14,979	12,722	11,947	10,535	168,082	
	$	1,909	1,831	2,229	2,433	2,602	2,836	2,959	2,691	2,480	2,158	2,069	1,825	28,042	16.7
Victoria	lb.	480	480	530	450	875	2,600	2,975	2,300	2,175	1,000	500	525	14,890	
	$	86	86	95	76	148	442	506	442	370	170	85	58	2,564	17.1
Inverness	lb.	640	800	1,805	1,748	2,685	4,810	6,600	5,115	3,385	1,155	870	320	29,933	
	$	115	144	325	315	456	818	1,102	868	575	196	148	58	5,120	17.1
Richmond	lb.	80			80			210	130					500	
	$	14			14			38	23					89	17.8
Antigonish	lb.				320	1,440		2,960		3,920		160	80	9,380	
	$				139	230		494		627		27	14	1,531	16.3
Pictou	lb.	160	80	1,200	1,010	960	520	865	1,065	265	240	400	320	7,085	
	$	26	13	192	162	154	83	130	160	42	38	64	51	1,115	16.3
Colchester	lb.	14,560	15,900	18,320	17,760	30,880	28,720	44,020	30,100	23,000	19,758	19,088	20,200	282,306	
	$	1,984	2,385	2,758	2,664	4,323	4,021	6,163	4,214	3,220	2,034	2,863	5,030	39,669	14.1
Cumberland	lb.								420					420	
	$								71					71	16.9
Total	lb.	27,287	28,169	35,121	36,376	52,607	53,809	75,911	55,272	49,724	34,875	32,965	31,780	512,686	
	$	4,134	4,459	5,579	5,823	7,913	8,200	11,392	8,469	7,314	4,596	5,256	7,036	73,201	
Average price per lb.	¢	15.2	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.0	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.9	15.8		15.3

Table 117.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of ICE CREAM by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per gal.
Nova Scotia															$
Counties															
Cape Breton	gal.	948	993	1,351	2,396	6,931	9,340	13,395	13,038	6,383	2,505	1,723	1,605	60,608	
	$	1,653	1,811	2,353	4,091	11,859	16,002	22,342	20,822	10,895	4,279	2,938	2,676	101,719	1.68
Pictou	gal.					55	325	455	480	175				1,490	
	$					83	487	682	720	263				2,235	1.50
Halifax	gal.	15	10	20	30	90	150	230	205	60	40	20	10	880	
	$	22	15	30	45	135	225	345	308	90	60	30	15	1,320	1.50
Total	gal.	963	1,003	1,371	2,426	7,076	9,815	14,080	13,723	6,618	2,545	1,743	1,615	62,978	
	$	1,675	1,826	2,383	4,136	12,077	16,714	23,369	21,850	11,246	4,339	2,968	2,691	105,274	
Average price per gal.	$	1.74	1.82	1.74	1.70	1.71	1.70	1.66	1.59	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.67		1.67

Table 118.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of ICE CREAM MIX by Months and Area of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nova Scotia															$
County															
Colchester	lb.	2,700	3,600	4,500	8,550	18,000	26,550	33,750	33,480	18,810	5,940	7,380	5,850	169,110	
	$	243	324	405	769	1,618	2,387	3,034	3,010	1,691	534	663	526	15,204	8.99
Total	lb.	2,700	3,600	4,500	8,550	18,000	26,550	33,750	33,480	18,810	5,940	7,380	5,850	169,110	
	$	243	324	405	769	1,618	2,387	3,034	3,010	1,691	534	663	526	15,204	
Average price per cwt.	$	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.99	8.99	8.99	8.99	8.99	8.99	8.99	8.99	8.99		8.99

Table 119.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of WHOLE MILK by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.	871,775	786,015	878,826	878,002	945,772	955,056	1,027,102	1,015,993	991,150	1,014,155	941,394	959,683	11,264,925	
	$	32,527	29,281	32,313	31,922	33,720	33,255	35,183	34,909	34,143	35,272	33,426	34,661	400,612	3.56
Inverness	lb.	2,400	1,600	2,400	800									7,200	
	$	60	40	60	20									180	2.50
Pictou	lb.		4,000	5,600	4,800	4,000		800	2,400	4,800	2,400	12,800	9,600	51,200	
	$		101	141	121	101		20	60	121	60	322	242	1,289	2.52
Colchester	lb.	1,600	14,400	26,000	12,800	5,600		800	20,000	8,480	16,800	81,980	100,160	288,620	
	$	40	363	655	322	141		20	504	214	423	2,065	2,523	7,270	2.52
Total	lb.	875,775	806,015	912,828	896,402	955,372	955,056	1,028,702	1,038,393	1,004,430	1,033,355	1,036,174	1,069,443	11,611,945	
	$	32,627	29,785	33,169	32,385	33,962	33,255	35,223	35,473	34,478	35,755	35,813	37,426	409,351	
Average price per cwt.		3.73	3.70	3.63	3.61	3.55	3.48	3.42	3.42	3.43	3.46	3.46	3.50		3.53

Table 120.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of BUTTERMILK by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per gal.
															¢
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	gal.	525	527	639	626	760	739	740	755	739	689	572	491	7,792	
	$	132	137	156	171	206	209	209	210	209	193	140	126	2,098	26.9
Inverness	gal.							16						16	
	$							3						3	18.8
Pictou	gal.												8	8	
	$												1	1	12.5
Colchester	gal.	80	80	80	80	80	240	160	160	40	200	80	80	1,360	
	$	10	10	10	10	10	30	20	20	5	25	10	10	170	12.5
Total	gal.	605	607	709	706	840	979	916	915	779	889	652	579	9,176	
	$	142	147	166	181	216	239	232	230	214	218	150	137	2,272	
Average price per gal.	¢	23.5	24.2	23.4	25.6	25.7	24.4	25.3	25.1	27.5	24.5	23.0	23.7		24.8

Table 121.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CANNED MILK by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per case $
Nova Scotia															
Counties															
Pictou	cs.								20		26			46	
	$								72		94			166	3.61
Colchester	cs.	1,493	825	1,777	534	1,584	1,117	1,503	1,153	1,549	1,226	2,109	1,781	16,651	
	$	6,162	3,584	7,291	2,086	6,193	4,785	6,210	4,718	6,505	4,970	9,032	7,321	68,857	4.14
Halifax	cs.	2			11			15						28	
	$	16			88			54						158	5.64
Other Provinces															
New Brunswick	cs.											5		5	
	$											18		18	3.60
Quebec	cs.		14		1	8				8		6	1	38	
	$		50		8	29				29		22	8	146	3.84
Ontario	cs.	1,371	1,380	4,728	1,257	3,284	3,769	2,262	3,002	3,002	3,506	3,001	2,959	33,521	
	$	4,966	5,100	17,738	5,042	12,487	24,353	9,044	11,780	11,755	13,276	11,316	11,401	138,258	4.12
Other Country															
United States	cs.							3					7	10	
	$							5					25	30	3.00
Total	cs.	2,866	2,219	6,505	1,803	4,876	4,886	3,783	4,175	4,559	4,758	5,121	4,748	50,300	
	$	11,144	8,734	25,029	7,224	18,709	29,138	15,313	16,570	18,289	18,340	20,388	18,755	207,633	
Average price per case	$	3.89	3.94	3.85	4.01	3.84	5.96	4.05	3.97	4.01	3.85	3.98	3.95		4.13

Table 122.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of POWDERED MILK by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia															
County Halifax	lb.	1,600	1,100	1,300	1,700	1,800	700					200	400	8,800	12.00
	$	192	132	156	204	216	84					24	48	1,056	
Other Provinces															
New Brunswick	lb.		800	3,200		2,200	3,000	2,200	3,200	2,800	1,600	3,700	3,300	26,000	12.00
	$		96	384		264	360	264	384	336	192	444	396	3,120	
Quebec	lb.	600	50	200	800		400		1,200	1,000	200	200	2,200	6,850	12.00
	$	72	6	24	96		48		144	120	24	24	264	822	
Ontario	lb.						700	2,100	700	200	700			4,400	12.00
	$						84	252	84	24	84			528	
Other Country															
United States	lb.									184				184	11.96
	$									22				22	
Total	lb.	2,200	1,950	4,700	2,500	4,000	4,300	4,300	5,100	4,184	2,500	4,100	5,900	46,234	
	$	264	234	564	300	480	576	516	612	502	300	492	708	5,548	
Average price per cwt.	$	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00		12.00

Table 123. - Receipts in Sydney Area of HONEY and MAPLE PRODUCTS by Areas of Origin, 1937 - Weights

Origin	Honey	Maple Sugar	Maple Syrup	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Nova Scotia Counties				
Pictou			26	26
Colchester			13	13
Annapolis	831			831
Halifax	72			72
Cumberland		136	1,595	1,731
Other Provinces				
New Brunswick	327	16	484	827
Quebec	596	508	4,837	6,041
Ontario	7,827	16	345	8,188
Total	9,653	676	7,400	17,729

Table 124. - Receipts in Sydney Area of HONEY and MAPLE PRODUCTS by Areas of Origin, 1937 - Values

Origin	Honey	Maple Sugar	Maple Syrup	Total
	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia Counties				
Pictou			5	5
Colchester			2	2
Annapolis	186			186
Halifax	14			14
Cumberland		34	288	322
Other Provinces				
New Brunswick	37	4	80	121
Quebec	84	123	758	965
Ontario	1,079	4	56	1,139
Total	1,400	165	1,189	2,754

Table 125.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of HONEY by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per lb.
															¢
Nova Scotia															
Counties															
Annapolis	lb.	144				36	160			48	305	138		831	
	$	36				9	42			8	61	30		186	22.3
Halifax	lb.	72												72	
	$	14												14	20.0
Other Provinces															
New Brunswick	lb.		288					11			28			327	
	$		30					2			5			37	11.4
Quebec	lb.		120		264			159				53		596	
	$		14		34			21				12		84	14.1
Ontario	lb.		1,092	372	1,433				240	96	2,004	1,670	670	7,327	
	$		145	49	232				29	13	277	209	128	1,079	13.8
Total	lb.	216	1,500	372	1,747	36	160	170	240	144	2,337	1,861	670	9,355	
	$	50	189	49	266	9	42	26	29	20	343	251	128	1,400	
Average price per lb.	¢	23.1	12.5	13.3	15.2	23.8	26.1	15.6	12.0	13.8	14.7	13.5	14.8		14.5

Table 126.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of MAPLE SUGAR by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per lb.
															¢
Nova Scotia															
County															
Cumberland	lb.				136									136	
	$				34									34	25.0
Other Provinces															
New Brunswick	lb.				16									16	
	$				4									4	25.0
Quebec	lb.	88		184	60	176								508	
	$	20		46	15	42								123	24.2
Ontario	lb.				16									16	
	$				4									4	25.0
Total	lb.	88		184	228	176								676	
	$	20		46	57	42								165	
Average price per lb.	¢	22.7		25.0	25.0	23.9									24.4

Table 127.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of MAPLE SYRUP by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per lb.
															¢
Nova Scotia															
Counties															
Pictou	lb.				26									26	
	$				5									5	19.2
Colchester	lb.				13									13	
	$				2									2	15.4
Cumberland	lb.				1,436	119				40				1,595	
	$				261	19				8				288	18.1
Other Provinces															
New Brunswick	lb.				73	13		398						484	
	$				16	3		61						80	16.5
Quebec	lb.	556	931	2,139	623	133					180	375		4,937	
	$	84	134	305	110	16					30	79		758	15.4
Ontario	lb.				235	80								345	
	$				44	12								56	16.2
Total	lb.	556	931	2,139	2,406	345		398		40	180	375		7,400	
	$	84	134	305	438	50		61		8	30	79		1,189	
Average price per lb.	¢	15.1	14.4	14.3	18.0	14.5		15.3		20.0	16.7	21.1			16.1

Table 128.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of HAY by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per ton
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Victoria	lb.									45,000	45,000	10,000		100,000	
	$									267	267	58		592	11.84
Inverness	lb.				21,200			21,000	25,100	30,413		49,702	39,300	186,715	
	$				138			126	138	173		286	226	1,087	11.64
Antigonish	lb.	23,857	32,100										22,800	78,757	
	$	143	177										151	451	11.45
Pictou	lb.		49,000	25,300				25,600				26,600		126,500	
	$		282	139				141				153		715	11.30
Colchester	lb.									33,700			25,455	59,155	
	$									177			147	324	10.95
Cumberland	lb.	794,040	400,440	806,680	640,190	201,980	30,920		31,320	30,500	233,700	550,000	634,540	4,354,310	
	$	4,566	2,254	4,598	3,761	1,151	174		164	175	1,315	3,163	3,649	24,970	11.47
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb.	25,600	85,500	134,100	82,100	23,075	24,000			34,000				408,375	
	$	160	554	872	513	150	144			200				2,573	12.60
New Brunswick	lb.	934,880	1,026,000	1,054,500	755,000	929,500	344,300	75,700	47,500	374,800	1,834,600	1,049,700	890,760	9,297,240	
	$	5,843	6,541	6,327	4,410	5,693	2,066	473	261	2,155	10,090	6,036	5,122	55,017	11.84
Quebec	lb.		26,100	191,920		67,560							28,140	313,720	
	$		150	1,200		422							225	1,997	12.73
Total	lb.	1,778,377	1,619,140	2,212,500	1,478,490	1,222,113	399,220	122,300	103,920	548,413	2,113,300	1,686,002	1,640,995	14,924,770	
	$	10,712	9,938	13,136	8,822	7,416	2,384	740	563	3,147	11,672	9,696	9,500	87,726	
Average price per ton	$	12.05	12.28	11.87	11.93	12.14	11.94	12.10	10.84	11.48	11.05	11.50	11.58		11.76

Table 129.- Receipts in Sydney Area of GRAINS by Areas of Origin, 1937 - Weights

Origin	Barley	Beans (dry)	Buck-wheat	Corn	Peas (dry)	Oats	Wheat	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb..	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Nova Scotia								
Counties								
Victoria					100	9,720		9,820
Inverness						7,000	150	7,150
Colchester				528,224	100	5,890		534,214
Halifax	300	1,118	220	233,230	10,133		120	245,121
Cumberland			100					100
Other								
Provinces								
Prince Edward Island						1,750,231		1,750,231
New Brunswick	266,800	280		774,816	300	2,175,230	134,780	3,352,206
Quebec	43,630	5,630	490	15,880	1,010	1,416,020	278,918	1,761,578
Ontario	7,100	959,115	100	4,080	52,310	20,400	3,250	1,046,355
Saskatchewan						41,000		41,000
Other Country								
United States		2,800			100			2,900
Total	317,830	968,943	910	1,556,230	64,053	5,425,491	417,218	8,[illegible].675

Table 130.- Receipts in Sydney Area of GRAINS by Areas of Origin, 1937 - Values

Origin	Barley	Beans (dry)	Buck-wheat	Corn	Peas (dry)	Oats	Wheat	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia								
Counties								
Victoria					4	188		192
Inverness						120	3	123
Colchester				9,243	5	112		9,360
Halifax	9	53	11	4,079	458		3	4,613
Cumberland			5					5
Other								
Provinces								
Prince Edward Island						32,864		32,864
New Brunswick	8,056	16		13,557	14	42,437	3,240	67,320
Quebec	1,317	267	24	277	47	27,067	6,195	35,194
Ontario	214	35,092	5	71	2,111	394	83	37,970
Saskatchewan						795		795
Other Country								
United States			122		5			127
Total	9,596	35,550	45	27,227	2,644	103,977	9,524	138,563

Table 151.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of BARLEY by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia															
County															
Halifax	lb.											100	200	300	
	$											3	6	9	3.00
Other															
Provinces															
New Brunswick	lb.			206,000	49,800					9,000	2,000			266,800	
	$			6,221	1,504					271	60			8,056	3.01
Quebec	lb.			9,800						980	13,720	1,000	18,130	43,630	
	$			296						30	414	30	547	1,317	3.01
Ontario	lb.	7,000			100									7,100	
	$	211			3									214	3.01
Total	lb.	7,000		215,800	49,900					9,980	15,720	1,100	18,330	317,830	
	$	211		6,517	1,507					301	474	33	555	9,596	
Average price per cwt.	$	3.01		3.01	3.02					3.01	3.01	3.00	3.01		3.02

Table 132.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of DRY BEANS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia															
County															
Halifax	lb.				618			200			200	100		1,118	
	$				34			9			6	4		53	4.74
Other Provinces															
New	lb.	90			30	60			100					230	
Brunswick	$	5			2	4			5					16	5.71
Quebec	lb.	300	90	105		1,615		1,320	340	1,200		560	100	5,630	
	$	15	6	7		95		61	14	45		20	4	267	4.74
Ontario	lb.	75,000	46,200	51,000	21,100	55,430	71,000		8,400	5,654	159,200	275,520	190,611	959,115	
	$	3,625	2,695	2,865	1,179	3,052	3,662		350	212	4,590	7,692	5,170	35,092	3.66
Other Country															
United	lb.				1,280								1,520	2,800	
States	$				72								50	122	4.36
Total	lb.	75,390	46,290	51,105	23,028	57,105	71,000	1,520	8,840	6,854	159,400	276,180	192,231	968,893	
	$	3,645	2,701	2,872	1,287	3,151	3,662	70	369	257	4,596	7,716	5,224	35,550	
Average price per cwt.	$	4.83	5.83	5.62	5.59	5.52	5.16	4.61	4.17	3.75	2.88	2.79	2.72		3.67

Table 133.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of BUCKWHEAT by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nova Scotia															$
Counties															
Halifax	lb.			220										220	
	$			11										11	5.00
Cumberland	lb.						100							100	
	$						5							5	5.00
Other Provinces															
Quebec	lb.					490								490	
	$					24								24	4.90
Ontario	lb.				100									100	
	$				5									5	5.00
Total	lb.			220	100	490	100							910	
	$			11	5	24	5							45	
Average price per cwt.	$			5.00	5.00	4.90	5.00								4.94

Table 134.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CORN by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Colchester	lb.	25,480			125,930			10,200			83,345	223,967	59,302	528,224	
	$	446			2,204			178			1,458	3,919	1,038	9,243	1.75
Halifax	lb.	28,200		17,150	49,600	41,800				22,300	31,480	40,000	2,700	233,230	
	$	493		300	868	731				390	550	700	47	4,079	1.75
Other Provinces															
New Brunswick	lb.	37,490	53,045	116,256	23,050	89,770	11,850	55,645	74,230	34,015	111,375	82,865	85,225	774,816	
	$	656	928	2,034	403	1,571	207	974	1,299	595	1,949	1,450	1,491	13,557	1.75
Quebec	lb.								4,410	5,880	3,920	200	1,470	15,880	
	$								77	103	69	3	25	277	1.74
Ontario	lb.					280							3,800	4,080	
	$					5							66	71	1.74
Total	lb.	91,170	53,045	133,406	198,580	131,850	11,850	65,845	78,640	62,195	230,120	347,032	152,497	1,556,230	
	$	1,595	928	2,334	3,475	2,307	207	1,152	1,376	1,088	4,026	6,072	2,667	27,227	
Average price per cwt.	$	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75		1.75

Table 135 - Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of OATS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Victoria	lb.				200						6,120	3,400		9,720	
	$				4						118	66		188	1.93
Inverness	lb.	7,000												7,000	
	$	120												120	1.71
Colchester	lb.				5,000		890							5,890	
	$				95		17							112	1.90
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb.	44,800	265,750		348,783	465,752	185,000	85,100	98,500	87,000	95,910	61,836	11,800	1,750,231	
	$	838	4,718		6,286	9,483	3,487	1,498	1,576	1,653	1,878	1,203	244	32,864	1.88
New Brunswick	lb.	239,230	177,500	93,500	82,500	163,200	215,000	312,000	193,500	120,000	186,500	208,000	184,300	2,175,230	
	$	4,712	3,564	1,776	1,617	3,207	4,085	6,022	3,812	2,316	3,655	4,077	3,594	42,437	1.95
Quebec	lb.	20,000		19,600	60,000	22,050	4,000	5,400	54,300	313,810	332,880	287,050	296,930	1,416,020	
	$	360		360	1,314	484	78	96	952	6,010	6,209	5,378	5,826	27,067	1.91
Ontario	lb.	10,200			200							10,000		20,400	
	$	200			4							190		394	1.93
Saskatchewan	lb.												41,000	41,000	
	$												795	795	1.94
Total	lb.	321,230	443,250	113,100	496,683	651,002	404,890	402,500	346,300	520,810	621,410	570,286	534,030	5,425,491	
	$	6,230	8,282	2,136	9,320	13,174	7,667	7,616	6,340	9,979	11,860	10,914	10,459	103,977	
Average price	$	1.93	1.86	1.88	1.87	2.02	1.89	1.89	1.83	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.95		1.92

Table 136.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of DRY PEAS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt. $
Nova Scotia															
Counties															
Victoria	lb. $												100 4	100 4	4.00
Colchester	lb. $						100 5							100 5	5.00
Halifax	lb. $		4,488 206	3,045 140		500 23	100 5	1,000 46				1,000 38		10,133 458	4.52
Other Provinces															
New Brunswick	lb. $				300 14									500 14	4.67
Quebec	lb. $	340 15			320 15	235 11		115 6						1,010 47	4.65
Ontario	lb. $				14,700 675	200 9	210 10		200 9				37,000 1,408	52,310 2,111	4.04
Other Country															
United States	lb. $				100 5									100 5	5.00
Total	lb. $	340 15	4,488 203	3,045 140	15,420 709	935 43	410 20	1,115 52	200 9			1,000 38	37,100 1,412	64,053 2,644	
Average price per cwt.	$	4.41	4.59	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.88	4.66	4.50			3.80	3.81		4.13

Table 137.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of WHEAT by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nova Scotia Counties															$
Inverness	lb.										150			150	
	$										3			3	2.25
Halifax	lb.				120									120	
	$				3									3	2.25
Other Province															
New Brunswick	lb.	7,650	27,250	23,500	47,500	24,030	900	1,000			2,500	450		134,780	
	$	183	621	564	1,197	570	20				56	9		3,240	2.40
Quebec	lb.	900		4,900		5,400	22,950	36,688	33,370	102,510	22,950	4,200	45,050	278,918	
	$	22		118		131	518	888	734	2,204	516	91	973	6,195	2.22
Ontario	lb.	2,700			100			450						3,250	
	$	60			3			11						83	2.55
Total	lb.	11,250	27,250	28,400	47,720	29,430	23,850	38,138	33,370	102,510	25,600	4,650	45,050	417,218	
	$	274	621	682	1,203	701	538	919	734	2,204	575	100	973	9,524	
Average price per cwt.		2.44	2.28	2.40	2.52	2.38	2.26	2.42	2.20	2.15	2.25	2.15	2.16		2.28

Table 138. - Receipts in Sydney Area of LIVESTOCK by Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin	Calves	Cattle	Horses	Lambs	Little pigs	Poultry	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia Counties							
Cape Breton	4,920	55		1,240		1,602	7,817
Victoria	747	3,030	1,760	2,169	42	230	7,978
Inverness	207	930	560	23,220	87	192	25,196
Richmond		300		511			811
Antigonish	7	946	3,045	3,961	167	1,479	9,605
Pictou	24	2,229	290		490	54	3,087
Colchester	147	9,654	435		10	167	10,413
Hants			435				435
Kings	3				95	312	410
Annapolis		68					68
Halifax		270			33	133	436
Cumberland		946			12		958
Other Provinces							
Prince Edward Island		500	21,000	796	2,989	500	25,785
New Brunswick			300		1,351	388	1,939
Quebec			600			37	637
Ontario			4,125		45	435	4,605
Alberta			5,400				5,400
Other Country							
United States			150			5	155
Total	6,055	18,928	38,100	31,897	5,321	5,434	105,735

Table 139.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CALVES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price
Nova Scotia Counties															$
Cape Breton	No.	124	102	153	210	243	131	155	115	152	108	139	97	1,729	
	$	392	309	456	558	671	343	441	294	456	294	441	265	4,920	2.85
Victoria	No.					78	76	44	33	2	3	13		249	
	$					234	228	132	99	6	9	39		747	3.00
Inverness	No.					23	20	13	8	1	1	3		69	
	$					69	60	39	24	3	3	9		207	3.00
Antigonish	No.											2		2	
	$											7		7	3.50
Pictou	No.				1	6					1			8	
	$				3	18					3			24	3.00
Colchester	No.		4		6					3	20	3	10	46	
	$		16		21					9	60	10	31	147	3.20
Kings	No.						1							1	
	$						3							3	3.00
Total	No.	124	106	153	217	350	228	212	156	158	133	160	107	2,104	
	$	392	325	456	582	992	634	612	417	474	369	506	296	6,055	
Average price	$	3.16	3.07	2.98	2.68	2.83	2.78	2.89	2.67	3.00	2.77	3.16	2.77		2.88

Table 140.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of CATTLE by Months and Areas of Origin, 1957

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per head
Nova Scotia Counties															$
Cape Breton	No.		1	1										2	
	$		25	30										55	27.50
Victoria	No.		1	1		5	17	18	20	5	11	21	2	101	
	$		30	30		150	510	540	600	150	330	630	60	3,030	30.00
Inverness	No.					1	6	5	6	2	4	7		51	
	$					30	180	150	180	60	120	210		930	30.00
Richmond	No.			10										10	
	$			300										300	30.00
Antigonish	No.	7		1								6		14	
	$	473		68								405		946	67.50
Pictou	No.		1			10				9	2	11		33	
	$		68			675				608	135	743		2,229	67.50
Colchester	No.		12	10	12				31	9	35	10	24	143	
	$		810	675	810				2,093	608	2,363	675	1,620	9,654	67.50
Annapolis	No.										1			1	
	$										68			68	68.00
Halifax	No.										4			4	
	$										270			270	67.50
Cumberland	No.	13										1		14	
	$	878										68		946	67.50
Other Province															
Prince Edward Island	No.								4			1		5	
	$								400			100		500	100.00
Total	No.	20	15	23	12	16	23	23	61	25	57	57	26	358	
	$	1,351	953	1,103	810	855	690	690	3,275	1,426	3,286	2,851	1,680	18,928	
Average price	$	67.50	62.20	47.95	67.50	53.44	30.00	30.00	53.65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 141.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of HORSES by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per head
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Victoria	No.					3		5	1	2	6	4	1	22	
	$					240		400	80	160	480	320	80	1,760	80.00
Inverness	No.				1	1		2			2	1		7	
	$				80	80		160			160	80		560	80.00
Antigonish	No.											21		21	
	$											3,045		3,045	145.00
Pictou	No.	1			1									2	
	$	145			145									290	145.00
Colchester	No.						2				1			3	
	$						290				145			435	145.00
Hants	No.						2				1			3	
	$						290				145			435	145.00
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	No.			21	21	21		21	21	21		21	21	168	
	$			2,625	2,625	2,625		2,625	2,625	2,625		2,625	2,625	21,000	125.00
New Brunswick	No.				2									2	
	$				300									300	150.00
Quebec	No.					4								4	
	$					600								600	150.00
Ontario	No.				16				17					33	
	$				2,000				2,125					4,125	125.00
Alberta	No.				40									40	
	$				5,400									5,400	135.00
Other Country															
United States	No.					1								1	
	$					150								150	150.00
Total	No.	1		21	81	30	4	28	39	23	10	47	22	306	
	$	145		2,625	10,550	3,695	580	3,185	4,830	2,785	930	6,070	2,705	38,100	
Average price	$	145.00		125.00	130.25	123.17	145.00	113.75	123.85	121.09	93.00	129.15	122.95		124.51

Table 142.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of LIVE LAMBS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per lamb $
Nova Scotia Counties															
Cape Breton	No. $							15 64	31 127	234 804	8 39	24 108	25 98	340 1,240	3.65
Victoria	No. $					2 9	30 135	2 8	60 285	64 317	21 100	137 670	145 645	461 2,169	4.70
Inverness	No. $					1 5	10 45	88 418	257 1,246	628 3,528	712 3,417	2,777 13,350	311 1,431	4,784 23,220	4.85
Richmond	No. $									8 33	1 5	80 551	27 122	116 511	4.41
Antigonish	No. $								271 1,287	308 1,540	229 1,097	7 37		815 3,961	4.86
Other Province															
Prince Edward Island	No. $										177 796			177 796	4.50
Total	No. $					3 14	40 180	105 490	619 2,945	1,242 6,022	1,148 5,454	3,025 14,496	506 2,296	6,693 31,897	
Average price per lamb	$					4.67	4.50	4.67	4.73	4.85	4.75	4.79	4.52		4.77

Table 145.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of LITTLE PIGS by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per head
															$
Nova Scotia Counties															
Victoria	No.						11							11	
	$						42							42	3.82
Inverness	No.					1	4			6	17	2		30	
	$					4	15			18	44	6		87	2.90
Antigonish	No.					3	12	15	9	3	3			45	
	$					12	46	64	27	9	9			167	3.71
Pictou	No.					84	37				4			125	
	$					346	132				12			490	3.92
Colchester	No.				1				2					3	
	$				4				6					10	3.33
Kings	No.	3		3	5	11								22	
	$	14		13	23	45								95	4.62
Halifax	No.					8								8	
	$					33								33	4.12
Cumberland	No.					3								3	
	$					12								12	4.00
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	No.				108	263	329	26	6		12			744	
	$				486	1,084	1,253	112	18		36			2,989	4.02
New Brunswick	No.				109	110	79	19		5				322	
	$				490	453	311	82		15				1,351	4.20
Ontario	No.				10									10	
	$				45									45	4.50
Total	No.	3		3	233	483	472	60	17	14	36	2		1,323	
	$	14		13	1,048	1,989	1,799	258	51	42	101	6		5,321	
Average price per head	$	4.67		4.33	4.50	4.12	3.81	4.30	3.00	3.00	2.81	3.00			4.02

Table 144.- Receipts in Sydney Area and Average Prices of LIVE POULTRY by Months and Areas of Origin, 1937

Origin		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Average price per cwt.
Nova Scotia															$
Counties															
Cape Breton	lb.		25						1,470	2,351	3,934	696		8,476	
	$		5						261	412	743	181		1,602	18.90
Victoria	lb.				70	75	225		100	75	75	375	110	1,105	
	$				14	15	38		18	13	14	94	24	230	20.81
Inverness	lb.			195		25	205	35		25	25	200	218	928	
	$			39		5	35	6		4	5	50	48	192	20.69
Antigonish	lb.	135	286	850	1,885	655	307	315	860	1,182	217	460	410	7,562	
	$	27	57	170	377	131	52	57	155	207	41	115	90	1,479	19.56
Pictou	lb.						320							320	
	$						54							54	16.88
Colchester	lb.			60	303	313	28		30	120				854	
	$			12	61	63	5		5	21				167	19.56
Kings	lb.		350			80	545			90	380	181		1,626	
	$		70			16	93			16	72	45		312	19.19
Halifax	lb.											468	75	543	
	$											117	16	133	24.49
Other Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	lb.							151		162	40	540	1,379	2,272	
	$							27		28	7	135	303	500	22.01
New Brunswick	lb.					165	419	501				375		1,460	
	$					33	71	90				94		288	19.73
Quebec	lb.										100		82	182	
	$										19		18	37	20.33
Ontario	lb.	15		28		104	225	420	860	533	35	140		2,360	
	$	3		7		21	38	76	155	93	7	35		435	18.43
Other Country															
United States	lb.								29					29	
	$								5					5	17.24
Total	lb.	150	661	1,133	2,258	1,417	2,274	1,422	3,349	4,538	4,806	3,435	2,274	27,717	
	$	30	132	228	452	284	386	256	599	794	908	866	499	5,434	
Average price per cwt.	$	20.00	19.97	20.12	20.02	20.04	16.97	18,00	17.89	17.50	18.89	25.21	21.94		19.61

Table 145. - Estimated Sales in Sydney Area of Cape Breton County Farm Produce, 1957
(By Commodities and Classes of Customers)

Commodity		Wholesalers	Independent retail stores	Chain retail stores	Hotels and restaurants	Direct to homes	Country truckers	Total
VEGETABLES								
Beans (green)	lb.	4,410	25,676	196		45,972	980	77,234
	$	157	1,226	12		2,856	30	4,278
Per cwt.	$	3.56	4.77	6.12		6.20	3.06	5.54
Beets	lb.	39,959	271,307	60,864	9,555	230,275	4,533	616,493
	$	950	8,601	1,910	294	10,716	142	22,613
Per cwt.	$	2.38	3.17	3.14	3.08	4.65	3.13	3.67
Cabbage	lb.	517,440	828,874	186,528	1,960	361,289	8,330	1,905,021
	$	7,776	17,811	3,396	59	7,286	123	36,451
Per cwt.	$	1.50	2.15	1.82	3.01	2.01	1.48	1.91
Cauliflower	lb.	2,450	70,070			11,328		83,848
	$	147	5,580			799		6,526
Per cwt.	$	6.00	7.96			7.05		7.78
Carrots	lb.	191,709	537,429	242,828	9,185	485,817	4,407	1,468,775
	$	4,404	15,324	7,107	231	21,500	167	48,823
Per cwt.	$	2.34	2.85	2.93	2.51	4.44	3.79	3.32
Celery	lb.		3,124	1,470		949		5,543
	$		348	171		153		672
Per cwt.	$	11.14	11.63			16.12		12.12
Corn (sweet)	doz.	732	13,100	12,470		13,837		40,139
	$	152	2,583	3,121		3,590		9,452
Per doz.	$	.21	.20	.25		.26		.23
Cucumbers	doz.	9,513	22,382	98		34,575	59	66,625
	$	1,484	4,384	18		6,356	4	12,246
Per doz.	$	.16	.19	.18		.18	.07	.18
Lettuce	lb.	18,372	49,508	2,352		7,664		77,[illegible]06
	$	1,838	2,740	98		636		5,312
Per cwt.	$	10.00	5.53	4.17		8.30		6.82
Parsnips	lb.	31,352	64,843	24,990	1,703	42,212		165,100
	$	911	1,959	794	69	1,897		5,630
Per cwt.	$	2.91	3.02	3.18	4.05	4.49		3.41
Peas (green)	lb.	245	11,270			12,828		24,343
	$	5	411			745		1,161
Per cwt.	$	2.04	3.65			5.81		4.77
Pumpkins	lb.	2,450	25,118	4,812		39,077		69,457
	$	50	421	93		1,038		1,602
Per cwt.	$	2.04	1.82	1.93		2.66		2.31

Table 145 (Continued).- Estimated Sales in Sydney Area of Cape Breton County Farm Produce, 1937 - (By Commodities and Classes of Customers)

Commodity		Wholesalers	Independent retail stores	Chain retail stores	Hotels and restaurants	Direct to homes	Country truckers	Total
Radishes	lb.	2,940	4,538			372		7,850
	$	147	269			64		480
Per cwt.	$	5.00	5.92			17.20		6.11
Rhubarb	lb.	107,800	116,948	14,714	490	20,679	245	260,676
	$	3,209	3,557	323	9	813	12	7,923
Per cwt.	$	2.98	3.04	2.19	1.83	3.93	4.89	3.04
Spinach	lb.		2,695			392		3,087
	$		186			20		206
Per cwt.	$		6.90			5.10		6.67
Squash	lb.	1,225	47,197	5,552		27,513		81,487
	$	24	1,318	167		887		2,396
Per cwt.	$	1.96	2.79	3.01		3.22		2.94
Tomatoes (green)	lb.	52,675	135,290	8,820		120,662		317,447
	$	789	2,279	142		2,317		5,527
Per cwt.	$	1.50	1.68	1.61		1.92		1.74
Tomatoes (ripe)	lb.	167	54,218	23,990	333	9,800	1,470	89,978
	$	7	4,408	2,470	14	587	88	7,574
Per cwt.	$	4.19	8.13	10.29	4.20	5.99	5.98	8.42
Turnips	lb.	1,303,400	2,010,715	676,641	19,600	962,473	31,850	5,004,679
	$	10,140	20,546	7,145	196	11,409	343	49,779
Per cwt.	$	.78	1.02	1.05	1.00	1.18	1.08	.99
Total	$	32,280	93,951	26,967	872	75,672	909	228,651
POTATOES	bu.	23,407	47,417	16,415	2,166	39,905	132	129,540
	$	16,767	33,634	10,550	1,426	33,584	83	96,044
Per bu.	$	.72	.71	.64	.66	.84	.63	.74
FRUIT								
Apples	bbl.		74	3		541		618
	$		164	6		1,467		1,637
Per bbl.	$		2.21	2.00		2.71		2.65
Blueberries	qt.		4,656	6,208	1,552	18,624		31,040
	$		409	550	148	1,997		3,104
Per qt.	¢		8.8	8.9	9.5	10.7		10.0
Cranberries	lb.		10,740	12,020	1,940	14,100		38,800
	$		798	855	150	1,304		3,107
Per lb.	¢		7.4	7.1	7.7	9.2		8.0
Plums	gal.					29		29
	$					12		12
Per gal.	$					.40		.40

Table 145 (Continued).- Estimated Sales in Sydney Area of Cape Breton County Farm Produce, 1937 - (By Commodities and Classes of Customers)

Commodity		Wholesalers	Independent retail stores	Chain retail stores	Hotels and restaurants	Direct to homes	Country truckers	Total
Raspberries	qt.		706	706		244		1,656
	$		142	167		58		367
Per qt.	¢		20.1	23.6		23.8		22.2
Strawberries	qt.	3,723	71,778	7,316		48,500		131,322
	$	363	7,987	736		6,253		15,339
Per qt.	¢	9.74	11.13	10.06		12.89		11.68
Total	$	363	9,500	2,314	293	11,091		23,566
POULTRY								
Chickens and hens	lb.	15,275	25,682	494		37,367	4,718	83,556
	$	2,241	5,933	100		8,424	814	17,516
Per cwt.	$	14.70	23.10	10.17		22.54	17.26	21.14
Ducks	lb.		225	24		739		988
	$		45	5		133		183
Per cwt.	$		19.83	23.07		17.93		18.49
Geese	lb.					790		790
	$					197		197
Per cwt.	$					24.98		24.98
Eggs	cs.	1,401	3,449	69	112	2,820	45	7,896
	$	12,580	30,408	593	1,122	28,801	312	73,816
Per 30 doz. case	$	8.97	8.81	8.58	9.98	10.21	6.98	9.35
Total	$	14,825	36,386	698	1,122	37,555	1,126	91,712
DAIRY PRODUCTS								
Milk	lb.	5,420,155	1,083,932			4,760,838		11,264,925
	$	130,891	35,536			234,185		400,612
Per cwt.	$	2.41	3.28			4.92		3.56
Cream	qt.	6,402	9,325		196	51,310		67,233
	$	2,095	3,400		49	22,498		28,042
Per qt.	$	.33	.36		.25	.44		.42
Butter	lb.	9,800	8,124	73	368	34,923	3,356	56,644
	$	1,862	2,043	20	83	9,428	622	14,058
Per cwt.	$	19.00	25.14	27.39	22.55	27.00	18.53	24.81
Buttermilk	gal.		3,185		49	4,220		7,454
	$		701		19	1,293		2,013
Per gal.	$		.22		.388	.306		.270
Total	$	134,848	41,680	20	151	267,404	622	444,725

Table 145 (Continued).- Estimated Sales in Sydney Area of Cape Breton County Farm Produce, 1937 - (By Commodities and Classes of Customers)

Commodity		Wholesalers	Independent retail stores	Chain retail stores	Hotels and restaurants	Direct to homes	Country truckers	Total
MEAT								
Beef	lb.	24,500	21,462	11,760	6,860	53,140	34,105	151,827
	$	1,837	2,039	970	612	5,375	3,318	14,151
Per cwt.	$	7.50	7.50	8.25	8.92	10.11	9.71	9.32
Lamb (live)	lb.	13,108	1,960				12,142	27,210
	$	475	98				667	1,240
Per cwt.	$	3.62	5.00				5.49	4.56
Lamb (dressed)	lb.		42,650	19,845		63,491	2,646	128,632
	$		6,590	3,415		11,697	323	22,025
Per cwt.	$		15.45	17.20		18.42	12.20	17.12
Pork	lb.	22,785	29,861	15,802		42,115	4,959	115,522
	$	2,596	3,488	2,111		5,491	705	14,391
Per cwt.	$	11.39	11.68	13.35		13.04	14.21	12.45
Veal (live)	lb.	49,294	15,435		5,846		12,426	83,001
	$	2,656	941		627		696	4,920
Per cwt.	$	5.39	6.10		10.72		5.60	5.92
Veal (dressed)	lb.	137	29,361	4,042		40,670	980	75,190
	$	18	2,470	303		5,498	156	8,445
Per cwt.	$	13.14	8.41	7.50		13.51	15.91	11.23
Total	$	7,582	15,626	6,799	1,239	28,061	5,865	65,172
GRAND TOTAL		206,665	230,777	47,348	5,103	451,367	8,605	949,870

Table 146. - Receipts of Farm Products in Sydney Area by Months and Method of Transport, 1937

Month	Rail	Water	Road	Total	Rail	Water	Road	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	%	%	%	%
January	4,904,521	-	1,930,628	6,835,149	71.8	-	28.2	100.0
February	4,742,507	-	1,814,975	6,557,482	72.3	-	27.7	100.0
March	6,294,956	-	1,826,123	8,121,079	77.5	-	22.5	100.0
April	6,169,097	429,950	1,693,532	8,292,604	74.4	5.2	20.4	100.0
May	5,010,945	1,338,779	1,192,397	7,542,121	66.4	17.8	15.8	100.0
June	4,227,319	1,437,486	1,285,002	6,949,807	60.8	20.7	18.5	100.0
July	3,975,829	447,692	1,639,643	6,063,164	65.6	7.4	27.0	100.0
August	4,069,413	457,101	3,420,838	7,947,352	51.2	5.8	43.0	100.0
September	5,041,522	1,001,675	6,216,019	12,259,216	41.1	8.2	50.7	100.0
October	6,626,724	1,723,570	5,102,996	13,453,290	49.3	12.8	37.9	100.0
November	6,256,343	3,447,241	3,433,572	13,137,156	47.6	26.2	26.2	100.0
December	6,107,732	1,973,816	2,949,235	11,030,783	55.4	17.9	26.7	100.0
Year	63,426,908	12,257,335	32,504,960	108,189,203	58.6	11.4	30.0	100.0

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